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THE WEATHER—PARIS: Friday, possible showers. Temp. 15-10 (59-50). Saturday, variable. 10-50. Sunday, scattered showers. CHANNEL: Moderate. BREEZE: Friday, fair. Temp. 17-11 (63-52). NEW YORK: Friday, clear. Temp. 18-8 (64-46).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Australia	12.5	London	12.5
Belgium	12.5	Luxembourg	12.5
Canada	12.5	Moscow	12.5
France	12.5	Netherlands	12.5
Germany	12.5	Portugal	12.5
Greece	12.5	Spain	12.5
India	12.5	Sweden	12.5
Iran	12.5	Switzerland	12.5
Italy	12.5	Turkey	12.5
Japan	12.5	U.S. Military (est.)	12.5
Korea	12.5	Yugoslavia	12.5



Masked supporters of the Baader-Meinhof gang at the three terrorists' funeral in Stuttgart holding up a long cloth banner which reads: "Gudrun, Andreas and Jan were tortured and murdered at the Stammheim Prison."

Bonn Police Guard Rites For Terrorists

BONN, Oct. 27 (UPI)—Sympathizers of the Baader-Meinhof urban guerrillas clashed with police today after a funeral for three members of the gang who authorities say committed suicide in prison.

A spokesman said that several young people were arrested when they refused to show their identity cards. One policeman was reported injured and a police truck as damaged.

Hooded demonstrators mingled with about 1,000 mourners who attended the funeral of Andreas Baader, 34, Gudrun Ensslin, 37, and Jan-Carl Raspe, 33, at Stuttgart's Dornbalden cemetery, where West Germany's first president, Theodor Heuss, is buried.

They carried placards stating solidarity with the guerrilla fighters, and "Gudrun, Andreas, Jan—tortured and murdered in Stammheim," a reference to the Stuttgart prison where the three



Members of the families of the dead terrorists watch the coffins being lowered. Second from left is Mrs. Nina Baader, mother of Andreas Baader, with a brother of Gudrun Ensslin. At right is the Rev. Helmut Ensslin, with Mrs. Ensslin, Gudrun's parents.

committed suicide after a plot to free them failed.

Federal investigators issued a new appeal to the public for help in tracing 10 members of the Baader-Meinhof gang they be-

lieve were involved in the kidnapping and slaying of industrialist Hanns-Martin Schleyer. Police had named all 10 in an earlier list of 16 suspected terrorists they are hunting.

Helmut Ensslin, the father of Miss Ensslin, told a Rome newspaper that he believes his daughter was assassinated. "She feared she would be liquidated if some-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

All Parties Back Crackdown

Bonn Unites on Anti-Terror Plan

By Paul Hofmann

BONN, Oct. 27 (NYT)—All parties represented in the West German parliament agreed today with a joint action to fight terrorism.

The accord was said by political experts to augur well for the speedy passage of draft legislation aimed at increasing penalties for conspiratorial crimes, speeding court procedures and redefining the rights of defendants and their counsel.

The all-party agreement on a common anti-terrorism strategy was expected also to speed the government in its efforts to strengthen the federal law enforcement machinery.

Up to now, the criminal arm of the federal police and other agencies have often been hampered by bureaucratic squabbles originating from the semi-autonomous status of the 10 states and

West Berlin, each with its own police organization.

Today's show of unity by Bonn legislators in the face of the terrorist menace came as the Federal Criminal Bureau issued a new appeal to the population to help it in its huge search for alleged plotters.

The bureau named Friederike Krabbe and nine other persons as suspects in the murder of Hanns-Martin Schleyer, the president of the West German Employers' and Industry Federations, whose body was found in the trunk of an abandoned car in a street in the French city of Mulhouse, near the West German border, eight days ago.

All 10 persons, six women and four men, had been included in a list of 16 prime suspects in the Schleyer case—the industrialist had been kidnapped in Cologne on Sept. 5—that the Federal Criminal Bureau had published the night after Mr. Schleyer's body was discovered.

The 16 "most wanted" persons, 10 women and six men, are all still at large. Three million search posters and leaflets carrying their portraits and descriptions have been disseminated throughout West Germany and other countries in Western Europe.

The additional search appeal placed Miss Krabbe at the head of the list. Police sources had said earlier that the 37-year-old former student of psychology and sociology was suspected of having led the terrorist group that kidnapped Mr. Schleyer, held him for 44 days in a secret "people's prison" and eventually murdered him with three gunshots.

The search appeal alleged that Miss Krabbe had maintained "closest contacts" with the murderers of West Germany's chief prosecutor, Siegfried Buback, in Karlsruhe in April and of Jürgen Ponto, a leading banker, in his home near Frankfurt in July.

The search list issued today also named Willy Peter Stoll, 27, who had posed as Miss Krabbe's fiancé when the two rented a studio apartment in a Cologne building that was to serve as operational base for the Schleyer kidnapping.

The police alleged today that Mr. Stoll had participated in the slaying of the industrialist's driver and three police escorts during a shooting in the Cologne ambush.

The Federal Criminal Bureau described Miss Krabbe, Mr. Stoll and the other persons on today's additional search list as "particularly dangerous."

In 1944, Marshal Tito was 52, a Communist guerrilla leader who had wrested control of Yugoslavia during the anti-Nazi struggle. Marshal Tito, however, was heartbroken over the death of his wartime companion, Zdenka. She had died of tuberculosis a few weeks before he achieved supreme power.

Three of his closest aides

Joke's Over For Viewers In S. Korea

SEOUL, Oct. 27 (UPI)—No comedies will be seen on Korean television soon, broadcasting officials said today.

Officials said that the three television stations in Korea will cease to broadcast comedies beginning by early next month in an effort to weed out those that have displeased viewers.

"On recommendations from government authorities, we have decided to replace all slapstick and nonsense comedies with sounder programs that are more enlightening to the people," an official said.

Aides Reportedly Sought Wife for Tito in '44

By Dusko Doder

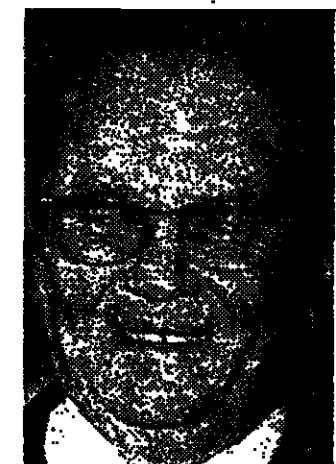
WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (UPI)—During the winter of 1944, three top Yugoslav Communist officials held a secret meeting in liberated Belgrade with a most unusual agenda—what to do about Marshal Tito's love life. It is related in a book to be published soon by this reporter.

The solution reached at the time was just as extraordinary as the situation in which President Tito's wife, Jovanka, finds herself today, apparently under detention in the presidential palace and reportedly being investigated on misusing her influence on the 85-year-old President.

In 1944, Marshal Tito was 52, a Communist guerrilla leader who had wrested control of Yugoslavia during the anti-Nazi struggle. Marshal Tito, however, was heartbroken over the death of his wartime companion, Zdenka. She had died of tuberculosis a few weeks before he achieved supreme power.



Jovanka Broz



Marshal Tito

met that winter to discuss the problem—Edward Kardelj, who is still Yugoslavia's number two man; Alexander Rankovic, chief of the security and intelligence services until his political decline in 1961; and Milovan Djilas, who was Yugoslavia's leading ideologist until his fall from power in 1964.

"We didn't know what to do," Mr. Djilas, who was imprisoned for nine years by President Tito after their break-

has said, "Tito was how head of state and we couldn't let him go to town to look for a woman."

On the other hand, the three officials agreed that something had to be done. Mr. Rankovic proposed that his security men select several attractive and reliable women who were tested Communist party members, put them to work in President Tito's household, and "then let nature take its course."

Unknown to President Tito, the secret police chief's plan was carried out. Jovanka Budisavljevic, a beautiful young woman with a winning smile, was one of those placed around him. She was in charge of his wardrobe.

It is not known whether President Tito ever learned about the ploy.

Jovanka, who was 21 at the time, had all the required assets, including peasant background, natural charm and wit, unwavering loyalty to the Communist cause and a three-year

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Also Cites 'Progress' on SALT

Carter Throws U.S. Weight Behind S. Africa Arms Ban

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (UPI)—President Carter, expressing "deep and legitimate concern" at South Africa's recent racial crackdown, today declared U.S. support of an expected mandatory UN embargo on weapons sales to South Africa.

He predicted the UN action "will be overwhelmingly supported by the nations of the world."

U.S. observance of the embargo, Mr. Carter said, would include a ban on the sale of spare parts for South African weapons, and he added: "We will also assess other actions that might be taken in the future."

At a televised news conference, the President also said he believed

The President was questioned several times about the U.S. reaction to the South African government's sudden moves last week banning 15 anti-apartheid organizations, closing down two black newspapers and arresting scores

of black leaders and white sympathizers.

While he threw U.S. support wholly behind the UN drive for arms-sale sanctions against Pretoria, Mr. Carter said there had been no decision yet on what

unilateral actions the United States might take against South Africa—such as a trade embargo or a ban on further investments there. The United States is South Africa's largest trading partner and U.S. commercial investments there total about \$1.5 billion.

But he said the arms embargo was an "appropriate action" in the circumstances, although he addressed an urgent plea to South Africa to pull back from its policies.

"We still hope that South Africa will not sever themselves from the nations in the world community," he said, "that they will cooperate with us and bring peace, that they will move in a rapid but evolutionary way toward justice and freedom for the first time these human rights that we hold so dear."

The President rejected criticism by South African officials that the United States was meddling in its affairs or trying to dictate its "internal policies," as a questioner put it.

This is not "a legitimate criticism," Mr. Carter said. "We have not tried to tell South Africa what to do about their internal affairs. We've been laid out specifically in a schedule that they should follow" in dealing with South Africa's black majority.

Urges 'Top Priority'

Carter Renews Drive For Energy Program

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (UPI)—President Carter today renewed the campaign for enactment of his energy program, warning that it was "a test of the ability of our democratic system to respond to a recognized threat" before it seriously damages the nation.

At a nationally televised press conference, Mr. Carter said that the "enactment of comprehensive energy legislation must be our top priority" and that because of this he would not submit his tax reform proposals to Congress this session. He said that this would enable the Congress to "concentrate its attention more fully" on the energy program.

The President also said that "although most of the work has already been done," he preferred to defer the final decisions on tax reform and possible tax cuts until after the end of the year, so he could determine the actual growth rate of the economy and what effect new, higher Social Security taxes would have on it.

Mr. Carter said that his reform program would include proposals to "simplify the tax system, to provide more equity and to improve capital formation" and added that congressional leaders unanimously agreed to the delay.

On energy, the President outlined the three basic principles that he would not compromise in working out a program with Congress. He said the legislation must "protect the interest of the American consumer and prevent windfall profits by the oil companies, meet the conservation and conversion goals and also the production goals" and not "break our budget."

Mr. Carter said that although some compromise might be necessary, he would fight for his basic program in the congressional conference and when the conference report goes before the House and Senate.

Mr. Carter promised that before any modification of his energy proposals was accepted he would consult with congress-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Young Men Moving Up

U.S. Says Kremlin Is Near 'Wholesale' Shift

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (NYT)—Marshall Shulman, the Carter administration's ranking Soviet expert, told a House committee yesterday that the Soviet Union was on the verge of a "wholesale generational turnover" at the top and that the United States should encourage the new leaders to enter into constructive relations with it.

In the most comprehensive public review yet of the administration's policy toward the Soviet Union, Mr. Shulman touched on an area of increasing concern to Soviet specialists in the government: Who will be the next generation of Soviet leaders and what policies will they follow?

With President Leonid Brezhnev and his top associates in their 70s or late 60s, a significant shift is expected in coming years.

Mr. Shulman testified before a House International Relations subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East headed by Rep. Lee Hamilton, D-Ind. The committee has been conducting hearings on Soviet developments and Mr. Shulman was asked to present the administration's overall view.

"The Soviet Union is on the threshold of a wholesale generational turnover at the upper levels of its power structure," Mr. Shulman said. "Not necessarily in the next succession, but within the foreseeable future, it is clear that an ascendant generation will be holding the levers of power, and one of the most intriguing questions before us concerns the character of that generation, men now in their 40s and early 50s."

He said that the group tends to be better educated than the present rulers "but beyond that they do not appear to be a homogeneous group."

"Whether they will tend to move toward nationalism and orthodoxy, or toward Western-style modernization, we cannot now predict," Mr. Shulman continued. "All that we can say, perhaps, is that to the extent they see their interest in a responsible involvement of their country in the world economy and the world community, they should not feel from what we do or say that this option is closed to them."

On that note, Mr. Shulman recommended that the United States take "prompt and measured steps" to improve economic relations with Moscow.

He said that a national discussion was needed to formulate a coherent policy on how to expand economic relations. Such relations, he said, should include tariffs, credits, transfer of technology and U.S. investments in Soviet energy and other fields.

Currently, trade and other economic ties have been limited by the Trade Reform Act of 1974, which prohibits the granting of normal tariffs to Soviet goods and extension of Export-Import Bank credits to Moscow unless

the President can report he has received "assurances" that the Soviet Union will take steps to allow free emigration.

The Russians have refused to issue such "assurances" on emigration on the ground that this is tantamount to interference in their internal affairs.

As a partial result of the dispute over the emigration question, overall Soviet-American industrial trade has recently diminished.

In his statement, Mr. Shulman noted that the Carter administration wanted to improve economic ties and "in my view it would be desirable to move in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

In Return for Investment

Egypt Seen in Deal to Remove Arab Boycott on 5 U.S. Firms

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, Oct. 27 (UPI)—Egypt has entered into a delicate written agreement with five major U.S. corporations to help them get off the Arab boycott list if they will invest in industrial operations in this country, according to authoritative Egyptian and U.S. sources.

It is understood that the five are prepared to invest in Egyptian projects that may not be profitable if Egypt succeeds in opening the door to the lucrative markets in the rest of the Arab world.

For Egypt, which has had only minimal success in attracting the Western, and especially U.S., capital investment that it desperately wants, the attempt to remove these corporations from the boycott list represents an inducement to them concerning projects here that might not be economically attractive otherwise, the sources say.

The five corporations are the Coca-Cola Co., Ford Motor Co., Xerox Corp., Motorola and Colgate Palmolive. At least four of them have received preliminary approval from Egypt's General Authority for Foreign Investments, but implementation of their projects is understood to be awaiting the outcome of Egypt's efforts to have them removed from the blacklist.

"We gave our approval on the basis of economic projections for the benefit of the country," said Metwally Atallah, assistant to the director of the investment au-

thority. "Our approval is given on the condition that there is no problem on the political side. We sent a recommendation that these are good projects but it is not our business to make the political decisions."

Authoritative officials of the Foreign Ministry have confirmed that the basic political decision to appeal to the Arab Boycott Commission for the removal of the five from the blacklist had been made after a long debate within the government.

Because Egypt is anxious for foreign investment to shore up its sagging economy, the government may be prepared to allow blacklisted corporations to operate here even if the Arab Boycott Commission refused to clear them for operations in the rest of the Arab world. It would not be the first time an Arab country had put its own national interests ahead of the boycott requirements. But it is not clear whether the U.S. corporations are prepared to go ahead with their projects here if the prime they really seek, removal from the boycott list, is withheld from them.

"The Prestige" "They know they aren't going to make much money here," said a high-ranking Foreign Ministry official involved in the negotiations. "They want to sell in Saudi Arabia. And we are the only country with the prestige and the political credentials to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Denies Knowledge of Slaying Plot

Thorpe Counters U.K. Scandal Allegations

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Jeremy Thorpe, former leader of the Liberal party, today denied any knowledge of an alleged plot to kill a former friend and declared he would not give up his seat in Parliament.

The affair, which led to his resignation as party leader 18 months ago, began with a claim in court by a male model, Norman Scott, 36, that he had had a homosexual relationship with Mr. Thorpe.

It took on new dimensions this month when Andrew Newton, a former airline pilot, alleged he was paid £5,000 (about \$8,800) by a "leading Liberal" to kill Mr. Thorpe.

Seeking to stem mounting accusations, Mr. Thorpe called a news conference today and explained that he had merely tried to help Mr. Scott after meeting him in 1981.

"Scott was down on his luck and I felt genuinely sorry for him. He told me that all his worldly possessions were at Victoria Station, that he had nowhere to go and seemed to me in an hysterical state on the verge of suicide.

"For that night I brought him back to my mother's house where I was currently staying. Thereafter I tried to help him in various ways.

"He is neither the only nor



Jeremy Thorpe AP.

the first person I have tried to help. But a close and even affectionate friendship developed from this sympathy. However, no sexual activity of any kind ever took place."

Mr. Thorpe denied any involvement in the alleged plot to murder Mr. Scott or cover up his association with the model, and said he plans to carry on as a Member of Parliament. "I have no intention of resigning," he said.

Mr. Thorpe said he had asked his wife, Marion, if she was involved in any way in the cover-up. "But my wife did assure me she was not," he said. Marion, his second wife, was at his side.

Inquiry Ordered

Britain's Labor government has ordered a top-level police inquiry into the Thorpe affair, which is potentially damaging to Labor because its House of Commons

Energy Drive Is Renewed

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sional, business and labor leaders and consumer and business groups.

Mr. Carter warned that "we cannot continue to import \$45 billion worth of oil annually and allow uncertain foreign oil supplies to obtain a stranglehold over the United States," increasing the foreign trade deficit, draining purchasing power and damaging economic stability.

"We will all be measured by the courage which we are able to muster to face up to this energy problem," he said.

There were signs that Mr. Carter's energy battle might be paying off. The Senate voted to impose a substantial tax on industries that continue to use oil and gas when they are capable of switching to alternative energy sources such as coal.

That proposal, which had been killed by the Senate Finance Committee, would if fully implemented lead to a saving of more oil and gas than any other provision of the energy program, according to administration estimates.

In answer to questions about his decline in popularity in opinion polls, Mr. Carter said that this was a natural result of his controversial proposals. He said that the nation was concerned over his attempt to confront all these problems at once but "I could not bring myself as President" to delay dealing with them any longer.

majority depends on the votes of the 13 Liberal members of Parliament.

Mr. Thorpe, 49, denied the allegation by Mr. Scott last year but relinquished the party leadership after two other leading Liberals admitted payments to the model.

The scandal was revived last week when Newton claimed that Liberal party backers hired him to kill Mr. Scott, and one of the Liberals who made the payoff to the model implied that he was trying to cover up for Mr. Thorpe.

Two years ago, Mr. Thorpe was leading a Liberal party revival and was even being mentioned as a possible coalition prime minister. Then on Jan. 29 of last year, Mr. Scott told a court, trying him on charges of Social Security fraud, "I am being hounded by people just because of my homosexual relationship with Jeremy Thorpe."

Payments Admitted

Mr. Thorpe admitted that he had known Mr. Scott from 1961 to 1963 but denied the homosexual allegation and said he had not seen the model for more than 12 years. Then Peter Bessell, a former Liberal MP and a business colleague of Mr. Thorpe's, admitted he paid Mr. Scott money between 1967 and 1971, and David Holmes, a banker friend of Mr. Thorpe, said he paid Mr. Scott \$4,375 for letters written by Mr. Bessell.

Mr. Thorpe, on resigning as party leader, accused the press of witch hunt and said: "No man can lead if the greater part of his time has to be devoted to countering plots and intrigue."

The scandal flared again when Newton was paroled after serving part of a two-year sentence for shooting Mr. Scott's dog on Oct. 24, 1975.

During his trial, Newton claimed Mr. Scott had been blackmailing him over a nude picture he sent to a sex magazine. But he denied trying to kill Mr. Scott, and the judge said the motive for the attack was a mystery.

"The blackmail story was a lie. I was paid to kill Scott," Newton said on his release from prison. He said he was hired by Liberal party backers who paid him more than \$8,750.

Then Mr. Bessell, who is retired and lives in California, implied that he and others had been involved in an attempt to cover up Mr. Thorpe's relationship with Mr. Scott.

Confrontation With U.S. Feared

Arabs Reportedly Won't Push UN Vote on Palestinian State

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 27.—The Arab countries have agreed not to press for a Security Council vote on a plan to establish a Palestinian state in the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip, diplomatic sources said today.

They said that the decision reflects an Arab desire to avoid a U.S.-Arab confrontation while efforts are under way to reconvene the Geneva Middle East peace conference.

The Arab countries also are wary of creating the impression of an overall when the General Assembly is likely to censure Israel unanimously for allowing Jewish settlements in the occupied Arab territories, the sources said.

The Arab move was welcomed by members of the 15-nation council. "It's not only an act of moderation, but also good politics," a Western delegate said.

In Tel Aviv, military sources said Israel will establish two new settlements in army camps on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan next week.

The settlements to go up at Givon and Nebi Saleh next week will be civilian, the sources added.

Together with Kadum, Samur and a fifth settlement at the Shomron army base, the settlement of the Gush Emunim (Faith Bloc) movement were part of a deal reached with Prime Minister Menachem Begin last month.

The blueprint for Palestinian statehood is before the Security Council, which scheduled a meeting later today. It is contained in a report by the 23-nation Palestinian Rights Committee on the "legitimate and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people."

The council is expected to conclude the debate after today's meeting, diplomatic sources said. The United States vetoed a Council resolution, based on the committee blueprint for Pales-

tinian statehood, in June of last year, but the assembly endorsed the report by a vote of 90-16 with 30 abstentions.

In the assembly, Japan and a dozen other nations supported an Egyptian resolution condemning the Jewish settlements in the occupied territories. Many diplomats predicted that Israel would be the only country to vote against the resolution.

(Continued from Page 1)

the former director of Columbia University's Russian Institute, Mr. Shulman holds the titles of ambassador-at-large and senior adviser on Soviet affairs to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. His statement was cleared by Mr. Vance and the White House.

Mr. Shulman said that "concrete measures on improving economic relations still had to be worked out with Congress."

But administration officials said later that preliminary discussions had been held with some key members of Congress and that the administration was considering seeking a modification in the law next year. This would allow President Carter, on a year-by-year basis, to grant the Russians nondiscriminatory tariff treatment—most-favored-nation treatment—and government-backed Export-Import Bank credits so long as there is an increase in the emigration of Jews and others.

The change would allow the President to permit trade concessions to the Russians without having to announce he had received "assurances" from Moscow on emigration figures. Actually, officials have been intrigued by a gradual rise in emigration from the Soviet Union in recent months, from an average of about 1,200 monthly to an estimated total of 2,000 for October.

Mr. Shulman submitted his 25-page statement on overall policy to the committee and summarized it orally during his testimony.

The overall thrust of the pre-



Mourners at the funeral of the three terrorists scuffling with police at the cemetery after the rites in Stuttgart.

Police, Sympathizers Clash After Funeral for 3 Terrorists

(Continued from Page 1)

one tried to free her," he told the ultra-leftist newspaper Lotta Continua.

"After the death of Ulrike (Meinhof), she told me she would end up the same way. She completely ruled out suicide," he said.

Ulrike Meinhof, who founded the gang with Beader, Ensslin and Raspe, hanged herself in her prison cell last May.

Beader's mother, Meinhof's sister and Miss Ensslin's parents attended the funeral. About 1,000 police, some armed with machine-guns, watched for any clue that would lead them to other terrorists.

Pastor Bruno Strehl, officiating at the service, said of the three: "Some saw them as destroyers of values they placed stock in. For others, their names, despite destruction, are connected with the search for what is human. It is for human beings to bridge this gap."

Police named the 10 most wanted terrorists as Friederike Krabbe, Susanne Albrecht, Willy Stoll, Silke Meier-Witt, Christian Klar, Adelheid Schulz, Brigitte Mohndaupt, Rolf Wagner, Rolf Heiser and Sigrid Sternebeck.

According to police, Krabbe, Speitel and Stoll rented an apartment in Cologne where Mr. Schleyer's kidnapping was planned, and Stoll bought a Volkswagen bus and a Mercedes sedan used in the attack. Klar was identified as the driver of the VW bus.

Police said that Miss Meier-Witt was the author of the ransom letters sent by the kidnappers, including a note referring to the hijacking of a Lufthansa plane. She was seen in the Alsace area of France shortly before Mr. Schleyer's body was found there in the trunk of a car.

Police said that Wagner was linked to a bank robbery in Offenbach in which the same guns were used as in the Schleyer kidnapping.

4 Killed in W. Germany

HERTEN, West Germany, Oct. 27 (UPI).—A fire in the "Schlagel and Eisen" coal mine killed at least four miners today, the company said.

Mandela Trial Delayed

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Oct. 27 (Reuters).—The trial of black militant Winnie Mandela on charges of violating a government-banning order was adjourned today until mid-January because a defense witness was ill.

Mrs. Mandela, wife of the jailed leader of the African National Congress, Nelson Mandela, was in the witness box for two second day to defend herself against charges that she broke a government order banishing her to the small town of Brandfort.

During a day of hectic legal activity, Transvaal Attorney General Jan Botha suggested criminal proceedings rather than an inquest might be launched immediately.

The full autopsy and police reports on the death of the 30-year-old founder of South Africa's "Black Consciousness" movement were handed to Mr. Botha Monday.

Today he sent them to Eastern Cape Province Attorney General Carl Van Der Walt in whose area Mr. Biko originally was detained. Mr. Botha said his counterpart may decide to start a criminal action and thus make a Pretoria inquest unnecessary.

Last 3 Days

Sources close to the Biko family said the autopsy, a joint report by a state pathologist and one appointed by Mr. Biko's widow Ntsiki, concluded that Mr. Biko died of severe brain damage, impaired blood circulation and acute kidney failure. The sources said the report covers the last eight days of Mr. Biko's life.

He died in a Pretoria prison cell on the night of Sept. 12, a day after a 750-mile road journey from Port Elizabeth in the Eastern Cape. His death, the 20th such occurrence in South Africa's police custody within the past 19 months, rocked the nation and brought a storm of criticism from abroad.

Ernie Wentzell, a Johannesburg attorney representing Mrs. Biko, told the magistrate: "We will in due course require access to some of the information made available to you."

Mr. Wentzell acts for several of the 20 families whose men have died in police custody and will be No. 2 man in a four-man legal team representing the Biko family. It will be headed by one of South Africa's best lawyers, Sydney Kentridge.

Magistrate Prins, who said he had been provided with "certain information" by Mr. Botha, said it appeared Mr. Biko's death was not due to natural causes. He ruled witnesses may be subpoenaed and that the hearing will be in public. In South Africa, the affair now becomes sub judice until the inquest reopens.

Legal experts said the decision to hold an inquest is significant because it provides the Biko family lawyers the opportunity to summon a wide selection of witnesses. After an inquest, if the court decides, criminal proceedings may still be instituted.

An immediate state decision to prosecute would have deprived the dead man's legal team of the full airing it seeks.

Criminal Proceedings Also Possible

Inquest Opened Into Biko's Death in S. Africa

PRETORIA, Oct. 27 (UPI).—A formal inquest into the death in detention of Steve Biko opened today but was promptly adjourned until Nov. 14 after the Pretoria chief magistrate, M. J. Prins, said it appeared that Mr. Biko did not die of natural causes.

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Defense Secretary Sees Threat Brown Says Energy Imports Create 'Modern Maginot Line'

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (NYT).—Defense Secretary Harold Brown, warning that the United States has a "potential energy disaster" that could threaten its national security, said yesterday that lagging oil supplies were the single most threat to national security.

Mr. Brown told 600 business leaders that, unless the nation increased its energy and reduced its dependence on foreign oil, it would be "tied to a rail" by the "modern Maginot Line" of energy imports.

The present deficiency of energy resources is the "most serious threat" to the nation's security, he said. "If we do not act now, we will be in a position to be at the mercy of the oil-producing nations," he said.

Mr. Brown's speech was part of a series of talks on energy and national security. He said that the United States must take action now to ensure its energy security.

Protest to Vance on Israel

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (NYT).—A group of about 70 U.S. Jewish leaders, including the heads of the American Jewish community, protested today against the administration's policy on Israel.

The group, led by the American Jewish Congress, held a press conference in which they said that the administration's policy was "unjust and discriminatory" against the Jewish people.

They said that the administration's policy was based on "anti-Semitism" and that it was a "betrayal" of the Jewish people.

The group also said that they would continue to protest until the administration's policy was changed.

Accident Kills Third of Tiny Fish That Halted \$116-Million Dam

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 27 (WP).—An estimated one-third of all young small darters, a three-inch fish, have been killed in an accident that experts suspect may have involved the construction of a fish dam on the Middle Tennessee River.

The dam, which is part of a \$116-million project to build a dam on the Middle Tennessee River, was halted because of the deaths of the tiny fish.

Experts said that the dam was built in a way that was "unfriendly" to the fish. They said that the dam was built in a way that was "unfriendly" to the fish.

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House Leaders Refuse to Act On U.S. Request for Seoul Aid

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (NYT).—The House of Representatives refused today to act on a request from the United States for aid to South Korea.

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Sumathlal Tells Saudis Oil Price Should Not Rise

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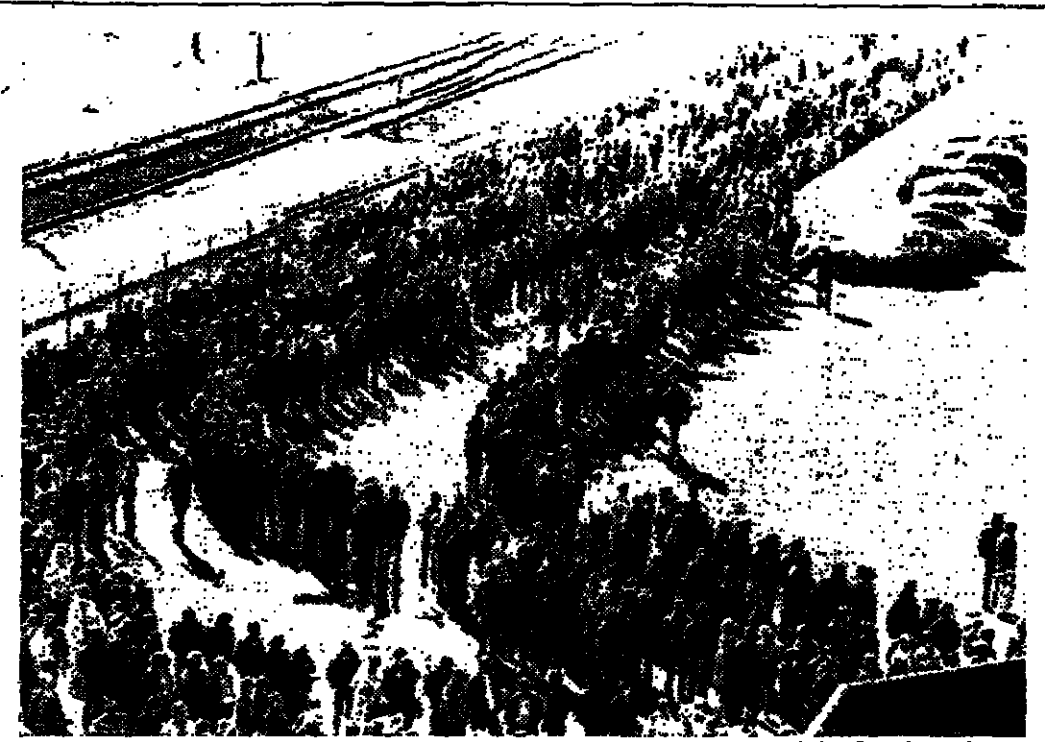
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French-Hungarian Talks BUDAPEST, Oct. 27 (UPI).—

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THE LONG WAIT—Members of the Aero-Mechanics Union striking the Boeing Co. take their turn on line in Seattle to receive their \$40-a-week strike benefit. Some of the 17,000 workers on strike waited up to two hours on four-block-long lines.

U.S. Experts Report Test Results

Pneumonia Vaccine Held Safe for Children

By Harold M. Schneck Jr.
NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (NYT).—Successful testing of a vaccine in children against a major cause of pneumonia, meningitis and ear infections that can cause deafness was reported yesterday by medical scientists in California.

The vaccine was against bacteria called pneumococci, the most common cause of bacterial pneumonia and one of the most common causes of meningitis, a dangerous inflammation of membranes that enclose the brain.

Most of the 77 children vaccinated were sufferers of sickle cell anemia, a serious blood disorder that primarily affects blacks. Sickle cell anemia patients have a high risk of pneumococcal infection.

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After Allegations of 'Pro-Turkish' Stance U.S. Seen Changing Greece Envoy Choice

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP).—The Carter administration intends to withdraw the nomination of career diplomat William Schaefele as ambassador to Greece, informed sources say.

Officials feel his effectiveness would be impaired because of hostile Greek reaction to a remark he made before a Senate committee, according to the sources.

In Mr. Schaefele's place, the administration is expected to nominate Robert McCloskey, a former State Department spokesman, who is now ambassador to the Netherlands, the sources said.

Pentagon Says Russia Tests Satellite-Killer Successfully

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP).—The Soviet Union may be extending its lead in testing a new satellite-destroying weapon, the Pentagon said today.

The development suggests that the Soviet Union may be extending its lead over the United States in such potentially critical weapons.

The United States is working on anti-satellite technology, but has not tested any system and may need five years to bring satellite-killers into operation.

Bonn Aide Arrested On Charge of Spying

WEST BERLIN, Oct. 27 (Reuters).—A middle-ranking official of the West German Economics Ministry in Bonn has been arrested here on a charge of spying for a Communist country, Ministry of Justice officials disclosed today.

The man, named only as "Winfried K." 43, was caught last weekend handing over documents obtained from his work in the Bonn ministry to a communist agent, the official said.

European Arms Talks VIENNA, Oct. 27 (UPI).—

NATO and Warsaw Pact negotiators met today for their 15th session of talks on disarmament in central Europe.

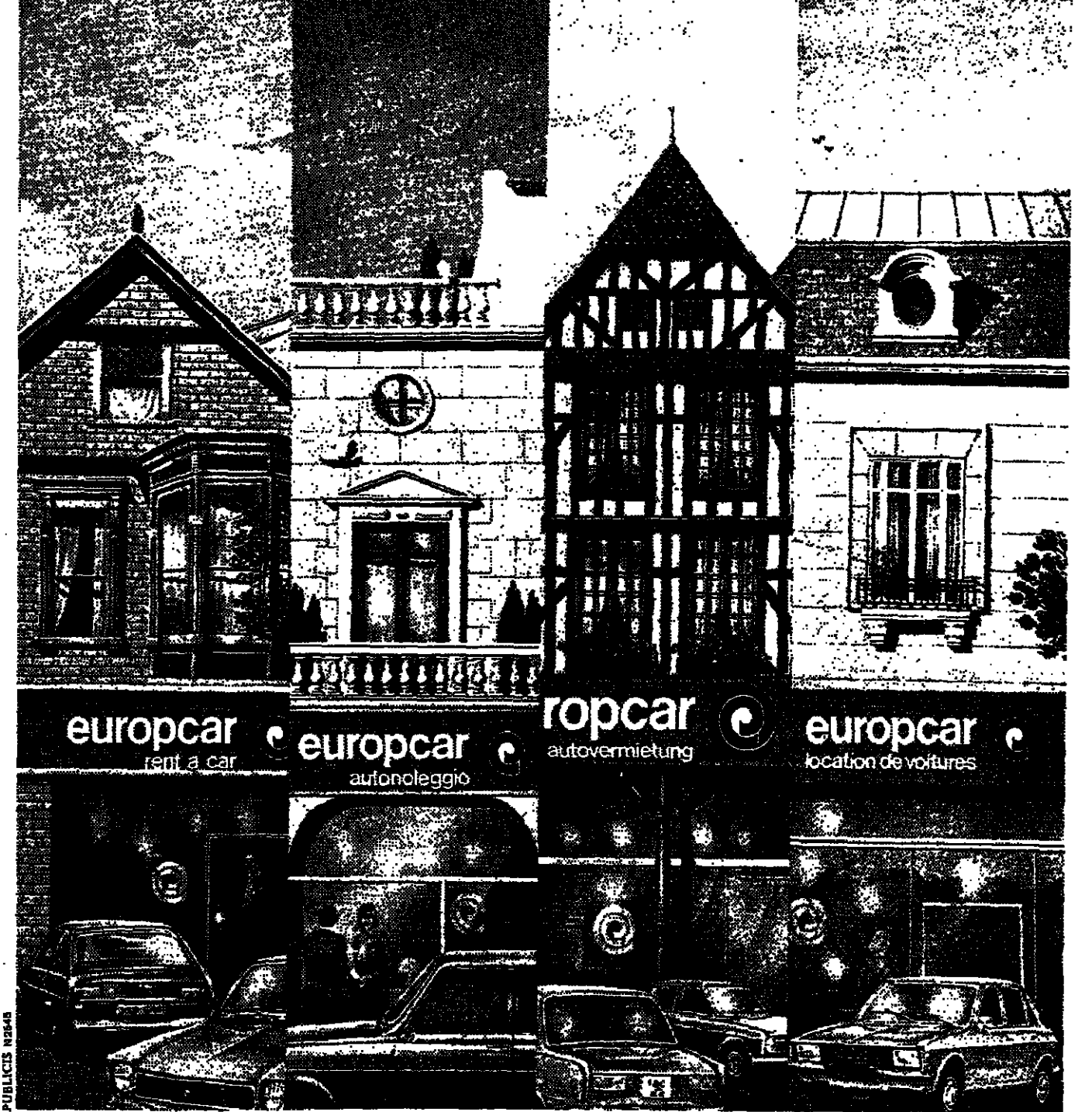
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Iran Frees 373

TEHRAN, Oct. 27 (UPI).—Authorities released 373 prisoners yesterday pardoned to mark the 56th birthday of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

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**17. That trip you
took last
weekend.**

(Another good reason to call home.)

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Obituaries

Francisco (Baby) Pignatari, Lived Out Role of a Playboy

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Oct. 27 (UPI).—Francisco (Baby) Pignatari, 60, the multimillionaire industrialist whose escapades with film stars and marriage to Princess Ira Von Furstenberg earned him a sensational reputation as a playboy, died today of cancer.

Authorities at Sao Paulo's Syria-Lebanese Hospital said Mr. Pignatari would be cremated at Vila Alpina Cemetery in keeping with his wishes.

Mr. Pignatari was born in Naples in 1917, the son of a wealthy physician, Julio Pignatari. First called "Baby" by his British nanny, the name stuck with him all his life.

The Pignatari moved to Sao Paulo, Brazil's largest industrial city, when Francisco was a child. There his father purchased the steel mill that became the cornerstone of the family fortune.

Rich at 40

Mr. Pignatari went to work at the mill when he was 17 and took control of the family interests five years later. By the time he was 40, the mill and its 400 employees had grown into a conglomerate of 32 enterprises.

His fortunes more or less secure, he left Sao Paulo in the 1950s to become a jet-setter, squiring movie stars around European capitals and living a fast life in the best style of Aly Khan and Porfirio Rubirosa.

His romance with actress Linda Christian ended in Punta del Este, Uruguay, when a caravan of horn-honking automobiles accompanied by brass bands pulled up outside her hotel and a banner was unfurled reading "Linda Go Home." She did.

Romances with Italian actress Rossana Schiaffino and other starlets kept Mr. Pignatari in the gossip columns. Then he met the 20-year-old Princess Ira Von Furstenberg, child bride of Austrian Prince Alfonso de Hohenlohe.

Jailed in Mexico

Mr. Pignatari, then 44, already with two marriages behind him, was taken with the young princess and the pair were married in Reno in 1961 after an affair that spanned three continents.

Efforts by the princess to get custody of her two children were rebuffed by an angry Prince Alfonso, who accused Mr. Pignatari of adultery and got him locked up in a Mexican jail for 15 hours.

The stormy affair ended in 1963 when Mr. Pignatari and the princess were divorced in Las Vegas, parting amicably after a \$2,000-a-month alimony settlement.

He married a fourth time, to Brazilian Regina Fernandes. Afterward he shunned publicity except for business dealings. He is survived by his wife, one son, Julio, and his sister.



Francisco Pignatari in the 1950s.

Robert G. Barnes

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (NYT).—Robert Gaylord Barnes, 63, former ambassador to Jordan, died Monday in New York.

He was born in Battle Creek, Mich., and entered the State Department in 1945 as special assistant to the director of European affairs. He served in various posts and was appointed in 1964 as ambassador to Jordan, where he served for two years.

After retiring in 1968, Mr. Barnes worked until 1973 on the Mobil Oil international-affairs staff.

Mr. Barnes graduated from Princeton in 1937 with a degree in political science. After a year in China, he completed his graduate studies at Yale in 1942. During World War II he served with the Army and was discharged in 1945 as a captain.

Robert Powell

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (NYT).—Robert Powell, 38, formerly a leading dancer with the Martha Graham company and until recently its associate artistic director, died Monday in New York.

A. W. Atterholt

NICE, Oct. 27 (UPI).—A.W. Atterholt, 82, a former official of United States Lines in Paris who retired in 1960, died here Tuesday, friends of the family reported today.

Elisabeth Flickenschildt

STADE, West Germany, Oct. 27 (Reuters).—Elisabeth Flickenschildt, 72, one of the best-known actresses in the German theater, has died.

In Effort to Broaden Support

Nicaraguan Guerrillas Shift From Marxist Regime Goal

By Alan Riding

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Oct. 27 (NYT).—Nicaragua's leftist guerrillas say that the objective of their new offensive is not to install a Communist government here but to overthrow the long-ruling Somoza regime and restore democracy.

In a series of secret interviews, leaders of the Sandinista National Liberation Front indicated that they had abandoned their struggle for a Marxist victory through "prolonged popular war" in favor of a more immediate insurrection supported by broad sectors of the population.

"After the insurrection, we will hold the first free elections in Nicaragua's history," said Pharoque Elias Hernandez, one of six members of the front's national directory and spokesman for the guerrillas.

"We must pass through the stage of democracy because Socialism cannot be built overnight," he said. "Those who think we'll be going straight to Communism are wrong. Our basic

program is not Communist. It is a threat to no one who favors a just society."

This change in strategy resulted in a breakaway by a minority of Marxist-Leninist "purists" in the front who were opposed to working with "bourgeois" elements.

But the main guerrilla group has succeeded in winning the support of a broad spectrum of opponents of the Somoza regime, including upper-class lawyers and businessmen.

The new guerrilla offensive, which began Oct. 13 and which so far has taken the lives of about 20 soldiers and 10 rebels, has been followed by a wave of political agitation aimed at further undermining the power base of President Anastasio Somoza Debayle and his family.

A Family Affair

The President's father, Gen. Anastasio Somoza Garcia, first seized power here in 1934. After his assassination in 1956, he was succeeded first by his eldest son, Luis, who died of natural causes in 1967, and then by his second son, Anastasio, the country's current ruler. Following a heart attack last July, President Somoza has begun preparing his 27-year-old son, Anastasio, to succeed him.

Named after Gen. Augusto Cesar Sandino, who fought U.S. intervention here in the late 1920s and the first Gen. Somoza in the early 1930s before his assassination in 1934, the Sandinista Liberation Front was founded in 1962 in the wake of the Cuban revolution. The front has long stood out among Latin American guerrilla groups not only because of its ability to survive years of repression, but also because of its emphasis on political work over isolated terrorist actions.

"We have always avoided so-called terrorism," Mr. Hernandez said, "because the people don't understand it. We haven't gone

Political Robbery

A bandit, believed to be a member of a guerrilla band, leaving a Managua bank with a hostage. He was arrested soon afterwards, outside the bank.

in for bombing or political assassinations. And we've carried out only one kidnapping—in December, 1974—and that was to free some companions from jail."

Although Mr. Hernandez acknowledged that the front enjoys the moral support of Cuba, he insisted that it receives no money or weapons from the Castro regime and that no Nicaraguan guerrillas have been trained in

Romania, Canada Move on A-Pact

OTTAWA, Oct. 27 (AP).—Romania and Canada have signed a nuclear cooperation agreement, clearing the way for the sale of a Canadian reactor to Romania. Don Jamieson, external affairs minister, announced.

Mr. Jamieson said he and Barbu Popescu, Romanian ambassador to Canada, have signed an agreement that meets Canadian nuclear safeguards.

A spokesman for Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., said Canada's negotiating team for reactor sales will go to Romania this week to continue talks.

The AECL is trying to get a contract with Romania to cover engineering services and sale of reactors which would be built under license in Romania.

29 Charged in Protest At Statue of Liberty

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (UPI).—Twenty-nine persons arrested after a nine-hour demonstration at the Statue of Liberty on behalf of Puerto Rican independence were charged yesterday with trespassing on federal property.

The 17 men and 12 women seized the national monument on Tuesday morning, demanding the release of four terrorists serving life sentences for attacks in the 1950s on Congress and President Harry Truman's Blair House residence.



Havana since President Fidel Castro stopped "exporting revolution" around 1970.

"If we had received more effective support from Cuba or from any other country, we'd have been in power a long time ago," Mr. Hernandez said. "Our problem is that we've had to fight entirely alone. But it also means that when we achieve victory we will owe nothing to any outsiders."

Mr. Hernandez said that the guerrillas lacked funds to buy sufficient modern weapons, but that it now had about 1,000 men under arms in Nicaragua's 16 departments, with thousands more providing logistical support.

Political Warfare

The guerrillas leader believes that the 7,500-member Nicaraguan National Guard, the country's only armed force, can be defeated militarily because it has been weakened, he said, by infighting among leading generals.

He insisted that the front would continue fighting if Presi-

dent Somoza was replaced another military ruler, or if a political deal worked out a opponents of the regime did include participation by the guerrillas.

Among the first actions planned by the Sandinista is the appropriation of the vast bank empire built up over four decades by the Somoza family. They favor nationalization of the bank sector, sweeping land reform, education and establishment of diplomatic relations with socialist countries.

UN Workers Protest Pay-Cut Suggestion

GENEVA, Oct. 27 (UPI).—About 2,500 UN employees staged a protest march today against an official recommendation that their salaries should be cut 17 per cent because they overpaid.

The International Civil Service Commission based its recommendation on a survey of wages paid by local Swiss and for companies in Geneva for same sort of work. Union leaders of the 4,000 clerical and tech staff involved said that the survey was incomplete and affected by lower salaries paid Swiss women.

French Fishing Protest

BOULOGNE, France, Oct. 27 (Reuters).—Fishermen protesting a Common Market ban on North Sea herring fishing today blockaded Boulogne port for the second day, diverting channel ferries to Calais.

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12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Abu Dhabi (air)...	228.00	114.00	62.00	272.00	136.00	75.00	272.00	136.00
Aden (air)...	228.00	114.00	62.00	272.00	136.00	75.00	272.00	136.00
Algeria (air)...	228.00	114.00	62.00	272.00	136.00	75.00	272.00	136.00
Algeria (land)...	145.00	72.50	46.50	171.00	85.50	47.00	171.00	85.50
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1.950f 1.650f
4.650f 3.950f
5.850f 4.970f

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To Make South Africa Listen

What should the world do now about South Africa? What can it do? The questions arise from last week's shutdown of leading black newspapers and virtually all organizations working to break down racial barriers. Clearly, Prime Minister Vorster and his Afrikaner colleagues have no intention of ever recognizing even moderate black political leadership.

The question arises first—as often before—in the United Nations. For years, black African states have called for pressure to force South Africa to abandon apartheid and all the dehumanizing practices that go with it. And for years, Western governments have recoiled from economic pressure on Pretoria, settling for verbal condemnations and a voluntary, far from universally observed, embargo on major arms shipments.

* * *

What can the world do to bend the South African regime's policies? Even severe economic pressure in the form of oil and trade embargoes might be ineffective, perhaps counterproductive. South Africa's economy depends for growth upon extensive foreign trade and investment and some of its whites might flee if the going gets rough. But the dominant Afrikaners will likely choose to tighten belts rather than change course; they have no place to run. And in such circumstances, blacks—already suffering from severe unemployment—would be the first to lose their jobs.

The problem is compounded by the defects of the United Nations. Apartheid in all its forms is first of all an issue of human rights, but the UN machinery for dealing with human rights offenses has no teeth. Indeed the Charter provides no mechanism for ostracizing states unless they are judged to be a "threat to the peace." Only after the UN Security Council makes such a finding can it formally require sanctions.

African states regard South Africa as a threat to the peace because they predict that the growing domestic black opposition will be forced into armed resistance. Black guerrillas and South African forces alike would then spill over the borders of neighboring states, thus indeed threatening international peace. The Western governments have resisted such a finding by the Security Council—not always because they dispute the logic but because they fear that it would increase the pressure for further action. And so, of course, it would. The record of sanctions against Rhodesia shows that the veto power, or simple disregard, are protection enough against a runaway diplomacy, but societies with extensive economic ties to

South Africa naturally worry about treading on a slippery slope.

There has been another reason for Western restraint: The view that South Africa's government is only one detestable regime among many, some of which, indeed, lead the clamor against it. True enough. There is sufficient repression to keep the United Nations occupied the year round. But in international as in domestic politics, one takes one's opportunities and allies as one finds them. The fact is that virtually all the world's governments now find it possible—or expedient—to line up against Pretoria, whereas too few will speak out against mass murder in Uganda or the repression of dissidents in Czechoslovakia, for instance. Flagrant racism has simply become unacceptable—and almost everywhere. If tomorrow, there should be a consensus against other forms of repression, then they, too, can be attacked.

So the issue is not whether the available instrument for UN condemnation is perfectly suited to the occasion or whether it should also be used against other governments. The question is whether the United States and other nations should finally join in the only available technique for registering humanity's horror of apartheid and the South African regime's determination to preserve it at almost any cost. South Africa should be branded a threat to the peace. The voluntary arms embargo should be made mandatory by the Security Council.

* * *

These would remain, nonetheless, symbolic acts. They would offend many white South Africans but they would not hurt much. And that is why the United States and other nations having close economic relations with South Africa should register their opposition in yet other ways. At the least, these relations should become less cozy and consideration should begin of sterner measures in the future. For the United States, such measures could include the end of Export-Import Bank trade credits, of counseling services to businesses operating in South Africa and of encouragements to further investment in South Africa.

The U.S. purpose in the years ahead would be not to destroy the Pretoria regime—that is not possible—but to emphasize the isolation of white South Africans if they persist in denying political rights to blacks. To recognize that the United States and other nations cannot reorder the political life of South Africa is no reason—or excuse—for indifference to its stubborn march toward disaster.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Thailand in Trouble

It is a sad thing to see Thailand, pitching about like a scow in a storm. The reasons for its now-chronic instability are not hard to find. Under the stresses of war and modernization, the power of the military and its civilian business partners grew apace. Thus was the governing elite progressively removed from contact with the rest of the country's real needs and put into a position to make or unmake governments practically at will. The students, representing an undeniable moral force, forced out the military in 1973. But the ill-prepared and weak civilian governments that followed could not run Thailand effectively, and civilian government itself fell victim to a coup a year ago. Just the other day the officers who had made that coup deposed their chosen civilian figureheads and installed one of their own, Defense Minister Sangad Chaloray, as nominally the No. 1 man.

* * *

Adm. Sangad at once assured his 42 million countrymen that his purpose is to return to democracy expeditiously, and meanwhile to rule more liberally. The new "revolutionary group" aims for elections next

year. But how does a country like Thailand return to democracy? Actually, "return" is a misleading word. In "modern" times, the Thais have not known democracy in anything resembling a Western sense for more than a few uneasy years at a time. There have been a dozen constitutions since 1932.

* * *

At different times, including, one hopes, right now, the United States has urged democratic ways upon the Thais. But in fact the postwar thrust of U.S. policy, deepened rather than begun during the Vietnam war, has been to enlist Thailand in an anti-Communist alliance. The practical effect of this policy was to strengthen precisely those elements in Thai society least devoted to representative government. Though the Indochina wars have ended and the anti-Communist edge of U.S. policy in the region has been dulled, the countries of Southeast Asia still must cope internally with the stresses generated in the postwar period. To salute Adm. Sangad's intentions, therefore, is not to be sanguine about his capacity to put them into effect.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Deception in Biko Death

The autopsy report on Steve Biko seems to confirm the most pessimistic assumptions about his death. The kind of injuries described, coupled with the finding that some of them were imposed over a week-long period, can scarcely be ascribed to any cause other than vicious assault at the hands of those in whose custody he remained between his arrest and death.

In the last 18 months there have been 21 cases, including that of Mr. Biko, in which prisoners in South Africa have died in ex-

remely suspicious circumstances. In each case there has been cover stories put out. The cover story in the Biko case, though put out with the authority of the minister of justice, James Kruger himself, has now been disproved by the pathologist's report.

We are not therefore dealing with the serious suspicion of murder by a person or persons unknown, though in official position, but with suspicion of a pattern of deliberate murder, concealed by deliberate deception.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 28, 1902

NEW YORK—Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, 87, the famous women's rights leader, died in this city today of heart failure. Mrs. Stanton, who for half a century labored for women's suffrage and equal rights, was born on Nov. 12, 1815, in Johnstown, N.Y. She was very active in the abolitionist movement before becoming one of the champions of women's rights.

Fifty Years Ago

October 28, 1927

LONDON—Europe in 10 years will air-taxi to work at the present rate of progress in commercial aviation. In 1919 the first commercial airplane in Europe, carrying two passengers, flew from London to Paris. The next year 6,283 persons used the route, and last year it was 26,721. Also, at the present moment, only Cebu, The Hague, Madrid and Riga are not connected by air routes.



'Let's Not Forget Who's in Control Here.'

Let Them Eat Poison

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON—Isen's "An Enemy of the People" is set in a town known for its mineral baths. Dr. Stockmann discovers that the baths are polluted. When he advises town leaders, he finds that the truth is not welcome.

The publisher, Aslakson, at first calls Dr. Stockmann "the people's friend." But when he learns that the baths will have to be closed for two years, he worries about the effect on tourists and dismisses the pollution findings as "just supposition." The doctor's brother, mayor of the town, calls him "reckless." In the end a public meeting declares Dr. Stockmann "an enemy of the people."

The play was written 95 years ago, but it is not exactly out of date. For in what we like to think is our more scientific age, uncomfortable findings are still being pushed aside for reasons of convenience or greed.

Saccharin Issue

The House of Representatives last week voted an 18-month delay in the ban imposed on saccharin after tests showed that it may cause cancer. The vote reflected an emotional public campaign denouncing the tests because they were done on rats and used large amounts of saccharin—a standard method of testing whether a substance is carcinogenic. As Aslakson would have said, "just supposition."

There is an argument that people should be allowed to decide for themselves whether to take such risks with their health, as they do on tobacco. But that argument, if honest, requires telling the public that there is a risk and the House would not do that. It omitted a Senate requirement for warning labels on saccharin. Rep. Andrew Maguire, D-N.J., offered the ironic suggestion that manufacturers now use a label reading:

"Assurance: Saccharin does not cause cancer, in the opinion of your congressman, despite all scientific evidence that it does."

The House bill showed the hand of the soft-drink manufacturers, who do not want customers put off their diet drinks. That is a perfectly natural attitude. If we view human nature as realistically as Iben did, The Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association has fought warnings on the use of estrogen despite evidence that its use by older women greatly increases the risk of cancer. Egg producers oppose warnings about cholesterol, and so on.

Disturbing

But it is disturbing when Congress becomes subservient to such attitudes, as it is to too great an extent these days. Only effective administration tactics kept Congress from opening big loopholes in the air pollution laws. Last May the House voted to exclude tobacco from "Food for Peace" shipments abroad; in July, under pressure from tobacco interests, it reversed itself.

Every attempt to protect the public health can be said to do economic injury to someone. But it is the function of Congress to look beyond particular claims to larger public purposes. In this case, the purpose of dealing with the environmental factors that we know cause much of the disease in our society.

Of course it is not only on health issues that the perfor-

mance of the 95th Congress is disappointing. Again and again it has lost sight of long-term consequences in its eagerness to respond to short-term concerns. Just now, pressure from the oil lobby has blocked widely supported legislation to regulate offshore leasing—a step vital to safeguard the public interest on our coasts. Pressure from real estate developers threatens the law protecting the wetlands that are ultimate sources of our food and animal life.

Much is explained by the high level of unemployment and the country's resulting economic fear. In that atmosphere any business may be able to plead successfully that it needs special consideration to survive. The Senate and House both voted recently to let children under 12 be hired as farm harvesters—at less than the minimum wage. If Marie Antoinette wanted to employ 6-year-olds in a cake factory, Congress would probably nod.

But there is more to the sour state of Congress than economics. There is a meanness, a truculence in the air of Capitol Hill. Members of the House, annoyed at the disclosure that they have used public money for such personal expenses as club dues, turn down a modest reform proposal requiring them to follow rules of accountability and nondiscrimination like those they impose on others.

It is just as well to be philosophical about all this. In some better time, we may be able to look back on this period as we do on the nastiness of the 1950s.

Letters

Israeli Diamonds

The New York Times's article on the Antwerp diamond industry (N.Y. Times, Oct. 21) leaves a false impression that the Israeli diamond industry may in some way be involved in "smuggling of goods into or out of Belgium."

As indicated, all rough diamonds imported to, and polished diamonds exported from Israel are under strict control of the Diamond Department, Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The diamond industry in Israel is highly responsible, representing this country's largest foreign trade branch. It is the world's major supplier of polished gem diamonds for jewelry trade. We process more than 52 per cent of rough gem diamonds.

MOSE SCHNITZER,

President,
Israel Diamond Exchange,
Tel Aviv.

Sources of Terrorism

The entire world is captivated by West Germany's fight against terrorism. But as long as West Germany and the rest of the world take no action against the sources and the supporters of terrorism, the "anti-terrorism campaign" seems highly hypocritical.

The fact is that many states directly support and finance terrorism, train terrorists and give them refuge. The most active are Libya, South Yemen, Iraq and Algeria.

The Algerians recently gave refuge to the five "Red Army" terrorists from Japan. This is not the first time Algeria has openly aided terrorism. Refuge was given in 1968 to three Palestinians who hijacked an El Al

Only we had come to hope for more than perochialism from Congress. In the years of Vietnam and Watergate we learned the danger of relying too much on presidential wisdom. We found, or we thought we had, that Congress could be trusted to bear its share of constitutional responsibility. Do congressmen realize, one wonders, how quickly they are undermining that trust?

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De Vries's thoroughly modern middle class subscribes to modern ethical precepts. "You're irresponsible, but for reasons for which you may not be entirely responsible," so it is broad-minded: "I think you're a broad-minded, sexually frustrated, potential lesbian... with a slightly sadistic streak—and I'm not criticizing you when I say that." Its children ("You can't blame all our young people for the behavior of most of them") go to prep schools to learn to laugh dryly and say things like, "I've fallen in love with a girl I rather like."

In this Dionysian middle class, chastity is considered evidence of an unhealthy obsession with sex. Among De Vries's most memorable creations is the Rev. Mackeral of the People's Liberal Church—"the first split-level church in America," with an auditorium, gymnasium, kitchen, psychiatric clinic, and "a small worship area at one end." The Rev. Mackeral believes that a Christian's duty is not to be saved, but to "evolve." He becomes irate when the zoning board permits a billboard near his rectory that proclaims: "Jesus Saves." "How," he demands, "do you expect me to write a sermon with that thing staring me in the face?"

De Vries began to attract a following in the early 1950s, when Henry Luce and others were proclaiming the dawn of the "American century." As an antidote to hubris, De Vries's humor has conveyed the most sobering of thoughts: We remain human. Satire, like Jonathan Swift's "Gulliver's Travels" or George Orwell's "1984," is angry and reformist: It aims to change people and the world. De Vries's humor has a gentler aim, that of inoculating a sense of proportion.

LINDA HERZBERG,

Copenhagen.

Arrogance of Power

Re Anthony Lewis's article, "Energy and the Arrogance of Power," (N.Y. Times, Oct. 18), I would suggest that if this represents a product from a friendly advocate, the United States most certainly needs no enemies.

Mr. Lewis starts with an arbitrary and false premise, that it is related to nothing. Then, with an almost childish perversity, together with a complete lack of any economic knowledge or even a crude arithmetical analysis, seeks to prove the untenable.

This style of harangue, together with thousands of a similar nature, will lead to disbelief—and disaster. This arrogance of the ignorant not only distresses the friends of the United States but creates a state of euphoria in its enemies; but worse, it is a blatant abuse of the once-honorable power of proved ideas.

DOROTHY J. YOUNG,

Geneva.

Equity vs. Efficiency

Carter and Oil Firms: A Basic Economic Role

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—The debate—or, rather, the verbal brawl—between President Carter and the oil companies over the pending energy legislation is a foretaste of the basic economic argument of the next decade.

The issue in that debate, as defined by participants in a valuable, continuing forum of the Committee on Economic Development (CED), is "equity vs. efficiency."

The CED, a business-oriented policy research group, has a major project going on "improving the long-term performance of the U.S. economy." A collection of papers from its symposium, headed by Franklin A. Lindsay, the chairman of the Itel Corp., offers some helpful perspective for those whose heads are reeling from the charge and countercharge of the energy debate.

A Struggle

At heart, the energy controversy is a struggle between the industry's definition of policies that it regards as necessary for increased production and the administration's concept of the fairest way to allocate short supplies and cushion higher costs in a period of scarcity.

The industry wants natural-gas prices freed from controls. It opposes most of the taxes Carter wants to impose on energy producers and users. It argues, in effect, for the efficiency of the marketplace as the best guarantee of future oil and gas supplies.

Carter has countered with a vituperative attack on the selfishness of this philosophy and has described his program of taxes and controls as the only protection for the powerless consumer.

The usefulness of the CED study, in this context, is that it lets you see that both sides are essentially playing their prescribed parts in what has become virtually the standard script for the economic debates of our age.

Two Arenas

As John T. Dunlop, the Harvard economist and former secretary of labor, said at the CED meeting: "If I were to pick out any single subject... as the challenge to this economy in the future, it would be the complicated problem of the interaction of the political process and the economic process and the different ways in which those two arenas tend to be approached."

Dunlop went on to say "the considerations of politics centered very highly on whatever that word means, the other hand, the economy keeps talking in terms of efficiency, in terms of cost, benefits and such criteria; those two are often very different worlds."

Carl Kayser, the Macmillan Institute of Technology economist, pointed out the addition to emphasizing different values, government and business operate in two quite different time frames on such issues.

Decisions on energy in months must be made with a long-term payoff, over a period of 10 to 20 years or more. Carter's energy plan—signed as a long-term strategy—also had to be able to pass the House of Representatives, all of whose members are up for re-election in November of next year.

Naire

To assert that Carter was naive to be as naive as to let the energy committee ignore the impact of the nation on their balance sheet.

The perspective the CED cushion offers on the argument does not extend definitive answer on which is "right" or "wrong." It does suggest that the difference is not from good or motives but from an inherent difference in balancing two innate but conflicting equity and efficiency.

And that implies, at least as this fight reaches the ground, where important promises must be made, whole effort is not to be it behooves both sides to abate their moral posturing and down to cases.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request their letters be signed, with initials but prefer will be given to those signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

'The Eternal Severities'

By George F. Will

ing is, ultimately, disapproved. His subject is not Connecticut. It is the slightly bohemian bourgeoisie, which is as national as McDonald's.

De Vries's thoroughly modern middle class subscribes to modern ethical precepts. "You're irresponsible, but for reasons for which you may not be entirely responsible," so it is broad-minded: "I think you're a broad-minded, sexually frustrated, potential lesbian... with a slightly sadistic streak—and I'm not criticizing you when I say that." Its children ("You can't blame all our young people for the behavior of most of them") go to prep schools to learn to laugh dryly and say things like, "I've fallen in love with a girl I rather like."

In this Dionysian middle class, chastity is considered evidence of an unhealthy obsession with sex. Among De Vries's most memorable creations is the Rev. Mackeral of the People's Liberal Church—"the first split-level church in America," with an auditorium, gymnasium, kitchen, psychiatric clinic, and "a small worship area at one end." The Rev. Mackeral believes that a Christian's duty is not to be saved, but to "evolve." He becomes irate when the zoning board permits a billboard near his rectory that proclaims: "Jesus Saves." "How," he demands, "do you expect me to write a sermon with that thing staring me in the face?"

De Vries began to attract a following in the early 1950s, when Henry Luce and others were proclaiming the dawn of the "American century." As an antidote to hubris, De Vries's humor has conveyed the most sobering of thoughts: We remain human. Satire, like Jonathan Swift's "Gulliver's Travels" or George Orwell's "1984," is angry and reformist: It aims to change people and the world. De Vries's humor has a gentler aim, that of inoculating a sense of proportion.

tion, a dignified resignation "the eternal severities." De Vries finds it "puzzling" that many people savor him a "religious." When invited to lecture at a seminar, he suggests invitation was "a clerical." But religious temperament understand the message of De Vries: There will be no mental improvement.

Grimaces

Only once in the Bit laughter ascribed to God, that sitteth in the Heavens laugh: The Lord shall have in derision. But what T Hobbes referred to as grimaces called laughter a appropriate response to the interference between human pr and the real human place: strangeness of life. This is a De Vries character expect that strangeness:

"I am prey to fantasies imagine that all matter dueble to units of an whirling in submicroscopic of which balls of roarin form the delirious counterp outer space... I sometimes that I am supported on a improvisation of tinker toy 'Bones'... at a violin co I had this weird idea that: felicitous to the human ear be produced by a man to draw tautened stran horsehair hair across the entrails of cats, arrange groups of four on fluted. This is crazy... I pretend the room is full of steel called 'air,' an element oxygen. It is necessary to inhale through two my nose... I really may myself together."

Life being what it is, wonder that sensible people Connecticut and elsewhere laughing, with the De character who says it is time we "get back to the quo."

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Oil Price Structures Modified Opposition Sign Pact Speeding Democratic Reforms

MADRID, Oct. 27 (UPI).—Under Adolfo Suarez and opposition leaders today signed an agreement on a legislative program to speed up democratization and to scrap more Franco-era laws.

After this week, the government and the opposition had agreed their support for an early program to steady the economy. The legislative document was signed at the Cortes by the Premier and opposition chiefs, among them Socialist Felipe Gonzalez and Communist Santiago Carmona.

The agreement provides for a series of human rights and the guidelines for legislation regarding the penal code, military and the structure of the police forces. It also stipulates a series of penalties for adultery and legalizes the sale of contraceptives.

The document is the result of a series of negotiations between Mr. Suarez, who heads the center of the Democratic Center, and the leaders of the main opposition parties. The rightist Popular Alliance refused to sign the document, which was opposed to some of its provisions.

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AB Plan Adds Cities to Routes Across Atlantic

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (UPI).—The Civil Aeronautics Board today approved President Carter's recommendations for transatlantic routes opening 11 new cities to Europe and adding 10 new cities to transatlantic routes.

The cities, which would get direct service to the United States, are London, Paris, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Rome, Athens, Zurich, Geneva, Bern, and Luxembourg.

17 Are Believed Held By Sahara Guerrillas

NOUAKCHOTT, Mauritania, Oct. 27 (Reuters).—Seventeen railwaymen—15 Mauritians and two Frenchmen—are missing and believed kidnapped by Saharan guerrillas near the Mauritanian mining town of Zouerate, government sources said here yesterday.

The men were repairing the railway line between Zouerate and the port of Nouadhibou, where from one is shipped to Europe. They were reported missing yesterday afternoon.

The contents, especially the points referring to public order. The party said that it believed that public order was a matter that should not be part of political deals.

The agreement was the second part of what has become known as the "Moncloa pact," named after Moncloa Palace, which is the Premier's residence.

The first part, signed by Mr. Suarez and opposition leaders on Tuesday, is aimed at pulling Spain out of its severe economic difficulties by imposing, among other things, wage and price controls.

The main points of the political agreement are:

- A widening of the rights of assembly and demonstration, abolition of the last remnants of press censorship and additional guarantees for fair treatment of detained persons.
- Scrapping of articles penalizing adultery and the sale of contraceptives and changing or eliminating articles referring to political offenses.
- Tightening of the limits of the competence of military courts and strengthening of the rights of defendants.
- Elimination of "undemocratic" provisions from the public order law, new anti-terrorist legislation and creation of a special anti-terrorist police force.
- Creation of a unified civilian command for all police forces and restrictions of the paramilitary civil guards to rural areas.

Workers, Cadiz Police Clash

MADRID, Oct. 27 (UPI).—About 1,000 demonstrators built barricades and threw rocks at riot police yesterday in Cadiz, police said. Police fired rubber bullets and smoke bombs to disperse them.

The clashes marked the second day of incidents triggered by problems in the shipbuilding industry.

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David Duke, executive director of the Ku Klux Klan, holding a two-way radio as he leads a patrol along the Mexico-California border looking for illegal aliens.

U.S. Aides Deny Ku Klux Klan Effective in Stopping Aliens

SAN DIEGO, Oct. 27.—A border watch by Ku Klux Klan members here so far has been more successful as a media event than in curtailing the flow of illegal aliens, U.S. Border Patrol officials said yesterday.

Daily statistics compiled at the Border Patrol's headquarters show that the rate of entry for illegal immigrants has remained normal for this time of year, despite claims by Klan leaders that their efforts have been successful.

Tuesday night, in demonstrating their border-watch techniques to reporters, Klan members encountered more news media personnel than illegal aliens. At least 40 reporters, photographers and camera crew members showed up for the Klan demonstration near the small mountain community of Dulzura, about 35 miles from San Diego.

That night, Klan leaders claimed to have spotted 30 illegal aliens and reported them to the Border Patrol. The claim was made by David Duke, 27, of Louisiana, who calls himself executive director and grand dragon of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, one of several U.S. Klan groups.

But Border Patrol officials said that nothing in their records supported his claims.

Robert McCord, chief assistant of the Chula Vista Border Patrol sector said that Tuesday was "an ordinary night" for his men and that approximately 400 illegal aliens were apprehended in the area.

By comparison, sector statistics show that 411 illegal immigrants were apprehended on Monday, 396 on Sunday and 527 on Saturday, which is normally the busiest day for Border Patrol agents because of weekend traffic.

"None of our people saw anything—that even remotely resembled a Klan patrol," said Mr. McCord. "We also checked with our dispatchers and no out-of-the-ordinary telephone tips were received."

California Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. said yesterday that he would be conferring with San Diego County officials regarding the Klan activity.

He warned that "if the federal government doesn't take appropriate action, the state will have to move in." He did not elaborate. No Klan activity was reported on the border yesterday.

© Los Angeles Times

Mandate Sought on Economic Action Early Elections in Australia Called by Fraser for Dec. 10

SYDNEY, Oct. 27 (AP).—Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser announced today that national elections will be held Dec. 10—more than a year before they are due—and called on Australians to re-elect his conservative government to insure the nation's economic recovery.

Mr. Fraser said the parliamentary elections will involve the entire 127-member House of Representatives and half the seats in the 64-member Senate. It will be Australia's fourth national election in five years.

In a short speech to a packed House of Representatives, Mr. Fraser said he was calling elections to synchronize balloting for House and Senate seats. A nationwide referendum last May showed that 62 per cent of the voters favored holding Senate and House elections at the same time.

The Prime Minister's own three-year term does not expire until next year.

As head of a conservative coalition of the Liberal and the National Country parties, Mr. Fraser has a 55-vote majority in the House and did not have to call a new election for that body until November of next year. Half the Senate seats were due to be contested next March, so those elections have been moved up three months. Mr. Fraser now has an eight-vote majority in the upper body.

The Prime Minister said that when his government defeated the opposition Labor party in 1975, Australia was in a severe depression marked by rapid inflation, increasing unemployment and declining output.

"Since the election, government policies have led to a strengthening of the economy. Nevertheless, there is still much to be done," Mr. Fraser told the legislators.

"The reduction in the rate of

Togo Breaks Plot To Kill President

LOME, Togo, Oct. 27 (Reuters).—The Togolese government said yesterday that it had foiled a plot by mercenaries to assassinate President Gnassingbe Eyadema and set up a new administration.

It gave no further details on the mercenaries or their origin but it said that the Togolese government "vigorously condemned European centers which accept, encourage or tolerate the recruitment of mercenaries."

Communists Held in Java

JAKARTA, Oct. 27 (AP).—Several hundred members of the banned Communist party have been arrested in the island of Java, a military spokesman said.

inflation, the achievement of real economic growth and the progressive reduction of unemployment, which is a vital part of the government's goals, can only be sustained by a continuance of these policies."

Another Term

Mr. Fraser said the government's policies will succeed only if his administration is elected to another term in office.

Opposition Labor party leader Gough Whitlam criticized Mr. Fraser's calling of elections as "premature" and said it was "the most complete and open admission that there could possibly be that the government has failed and knows it has failed."

Mr. Whitlam claimed Mr. Fraser called the elections early because the economic situation would be worse next year and his electoral chances less favorable.

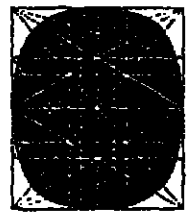
Public opinion polls show the popularity of the conservative government at a low level, partly due to unemployment and the nation's high inflation rate.

Latest government figures show the jobless rate is running at 5.4 per cent of the country's 6.2-million work force, compared with 4.1 per cent when Mr. Fraser took office. The Labor party claims the unemployment rolls will swell by 100,000 when graduating students join the work force at the end of the school year in December.

Mr. Fraser claims he has reduced inflation from 16.9 per cent annually when he took office to a 9-per-cent annual rate in the most recent quarter. Labor party economists claim Mr. Fraser distorted the figure and they put the inflation rate at 10.4 per cent.



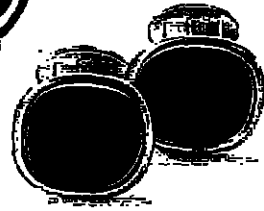
Malcolm Fraser



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Europe Steel Cost Data Being Sought by U.S.

By Bhushan Bahre

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP-DJ).—The United States has asked European steelmakers to provide it with production-cost information and other data to help determine if the consequences of a steel price increase are being passed on to consumers.

The U.S. official said that this is what happened in the Japanese case. Moreover, because the Japanese steelmakers opted not to give production-cost information, the United States constructed a fair value, using data supplied by Gilmore and regular financial statements of the Japanese companies. In determining fair value, the United States formula provides for production costs, plus a minimum profit margin of 8 per cent.

Mr. Ehrenhaft said: "Had the Japanese companies provided us with other information—and there is still time to do so before the tentative decision is made final—our conclusions might have been different."

The U.S. official was speaking to newsmen after a four-day meeting of the anti-dumping committee of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. At that meeting, the Japanese said the U.S. action violated world trade rules and that the action was not justifiable. Mr. Ehrenhaft said that the U.S. action did not violate GATT rules.

Carter's Timetable

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (Reuters).—President Carter today told congressmen complaining about steel imports that in the next few weeks he will draw up a policy supporting a strong steel industry at home.

He disclosed his timetable in the face of demands for action to restrain imports and stem what some in his audience described as a serious loss of jobs for Americans.

Yesterday, the nation's second largest producer, Bethlehem, said it lost \$477 million in the third quarter—a record for any U.S. company in a three-month period. Bethlehem blamed the loss on plant shutdowns and thousands of layoffs.

The President, who recently rejected import quotas as a remedy, told some 150 senators and members of the House of Representatives this morning:

"In the next few weeks we will evolve the administration's position, which is to make sure we have a strong and viable industry and maintain its competitive nature."

The meeting this morning took place two weeks after the President told a conference on the steel industry that he rejected the idea of import curbs.

However, in a reference to complaints of foreign dumping, he added that "free trade has got to be free trade."



Foreign exchange clerks in Tokyo handle flood of orders as dollar selloff continues.

Dollar Falls Under 250-Yen Barrier

LONDON, Oct. 27 (AP-DJ).—The dollar broke through the psychological barrier of 250 yen on a spurt of "aggressive selling" in Europe around midday, mainly from Switzerland and West Germany, and finished at a record low of 249.80 yen, down almost a yen on the day.

According to a reliable source, the Bank of Japan bought just under \$100 million today to slow the yen's ascent.

There is considerable concern in Tokyo that the dollar will be in for yet another sharp drop within the next two weeks.

One banker notes that the yen's rise was a result of the yen being used as a strong weapon to hold down prices in Japan was not just gratuitous. "He was saying, 'Sell the dollar,'" the banker said.

The U.S. currency, which hit an interday low against the yen of 249 yen, was helped in later trading by news of better-than-expected U.S. trade figures for September, dealers said.

As a result, dealers said, the dollar managed to post slim gains against several other major currencies. However, they emphasized that trading remained "agitated and nervous."

End-of-month considerations like squaring of positions may have been important factors in the market, they added.

Against the deutsche mark, the U.S. unit edged up 30 points to 2.2655 marks. The dollar also gained against the Swiss franc, rising 60 points to 2.3427 francs. Neither the Bundesbank nor the Swiss National Bank made any net dollar purchases, it was reliably learned.

However, the Bank of England absorbed \$120 million on top of net purchases of \$130 million yesterday in an attempt to hold down the pound's exchange rate, a well-informed source said.

Sterling, which hit a high of \$1.772, finished at \$1.772, a gain of 1 point on the day.

Elsewhere, the dollar rose against the French franc to 4.6490 francs from 4.6487 francs overnight and against the guilder to 2.4303 guilders from 2.4295.

The Canadian dollar edged up to 90.005 U.S. cents from 89.91 cents late yesterday.

'Aberration' Cuts U.S. Trade Deficit

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. balance-of-trade deficit in September fell sharply to \$1.7 billion, the smallest since last May, but the Commerce Department warned that the decline "may be an aberration."

The department's deputy chief economist, Maynard Combs, said the improved result—it followed a \$2.7-billion deficit in August—"in part... could have been caused by an acceleration of exports in anticipation of the dock strike," which began Oct. 1 and is continuing.

It was the smallest deficit since the \$1.2-billion shortfall in May, and was the result of the large rise in exports—they rose to a record \$10.92 billion from \$9.56 billion in August, paced by a sharp increase in commodity shipments overseas.

Imports also rose in September to a near-record \$12.65 billion from \$12.23 billion in August. This compares with the record \$12.93 billion in June.

Mr. Combs said it was impossible to determine how much of the increase was accounted for by any quickening of exports to avoid the strike.

He said a better way to look at the trade data was on a quarterly basis—the third-quarter deficit was about \$2.7 billion, virtually the same as the second-quarter deficit.

Therefore, he said, the situation has not been materially affected by the September statistics.

Mr. Combs said he believes it is "out of the question" the United States will have a trade deficit of \$30 billion this year given that for the first three quarters the deficit was only \$19.3 billion.

He said that while it was only a guess, he estimates the deficit for the whole year will be about \$27 billion.

Mr. Combs said it appears the problem of the U.S. trade deficit will remain for some time. He said the level of U.S. imports is unlikely to slow much, while the continuing sluggish growth in the rest of the global economy means there is little possibility of a sustained upswing in U.S. exports in the near future.

The Commerce Department said exports of machinery and transportation equipment increased sharply in September, rising by \$506.3 million to \$4.87 billion, paced by a \$246.9-million increase in motor vehicles and parts.

Most categories of imports also increased although, apart from oil imports, which showed an other surge, gains were generally small.

Total energy imports rose by \$483.8 million to \$3.95 billion in September, but food imports only rose by \$10.7 million to \$918.9 million with increases in the dollar value of some products being largely offset by a \$36.8-million drop in coffee imports.

The Commerce Department said imports of manufactured goods increased by \$67.7 million in September to \$1.91 billion, while machinery imports were essentially unchanged at \$3.07 billion, a \$5.7-million decline from the August level.

On an unadjusted basis, the U.S. imported slightly less oil in September, 213.43 million barrels, but the cost was unchanged at \$2.88 billion.

Carter's Delay on Tax Plan Cuts Advance on Big Board

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP-DJ).—The stock market managed today to add another gain on top of yesterday's sharp and broadly based rally, but fresh uncertainty about the administration's economic policies narrowed the advance in active trading.

The retreat came after President Carter told an afternoon news conference he plans to delay the administration's tax proposals until after Congress adjourns.

While recognizing the need for a higher level of corporate profits in the face of severe inflation, Mr. Carter also said he will wait until the end of the year to determine how much stimulus the economy needs.

The market received a push shortly before the close on speculation the Federal Reserve Board would issue a favorable money supply report, thus ending fears that more credit tightening is immediately in store.

The Fed did in fact report a \$1.1-billion drop in basic money supply and a \$1-billion decline in the broader aggregate.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 5.20 to 818.61. It was up 8 1/2 points at its high for the day. Some 925 issues showed gains with 487 lower.

Volume totaled 21.92 million shares, compared with 24.66 million yesterday.

Du Pont rose 1 5/8 to 114. Hewlett Packard 1 1/4 to 71 3/4. Disney 1 to 36 5/8 and General Electric 1 1/8 to 50 7/8.

U.S. Productivity Rose 4.9 Per Cent In Third Quarter

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP-DJ).—The productivity of American workers rose at an annual rate of 4.9 per cent in the third quarter, following a 1.1-per-cent decline in the second three months of the year, the Labor Department reported today.

Productivity is the amount of output per hour worked, and is an important measure of efficiency in the economy.

Rising productivity leads to higher real wages and lessened inflation, because more output comes from the same amount of time worked.

The government said the productivity growth in the third quarter reflected a 4-per-cent increase in output and an 0.8-per-cent decline in hours worked.

Although the third-quarter rate of output was less than half the 8.5-per-cent rate in the second quarter, it was accompanied with little increase in hiring coupled with a slight decline in hours worked, resulting in the growth in the productivity.

2 U.S. Brokers Plan a Merger

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP-DJ).—Loeb Rhoades & Co. and Hornblower Weeks, Noyes & Trask Inc. today announced a proposed merger.

The new firm will be known as Loeb Rhoades Hornblower & Co. The two firms said the combined concern would become one of the nation's five largest brokerage firms with over 150 U.S. and 17 foreign offices.

The combined firm would have a national sales force of more than 2,100 registered representatives, over 60 correspondent firms and about \$120 million in capital.

Plenty of Liquidity Available

Borrowers' Market Seen for Eurocredits

PARIS, Oct. 27 (AP-DJ).—With plenty of liquidity available and with no sign of any immediate competition from domestic credit demand, the syndicated Eurocredit market looks like remaining a borrowers' market through the last quarter of this year, according to financial experts of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Such a market may lead to some further reduction in spreads on a selective basis to more borrowers who have not yet benefited fully from the recent improvement in terms, the experts say in the organization's Financial Market Trends report, published today.

The outlook for the next few months, if somewhat less buoyant, is for a continued high level of issue volumes, with possibly some shifts of borrowing between the two currencies which now dominate the market—the dollar and the mark—in favor of the German currency, the report says.

The market should be in a position to absorb without difficulty the volume of new issues, although the reduced profitability of dollar security investment funded through short-term deposits is likely to be felt as a constraint, the report maintains.

Furthermore, issuing activity should continue to derive benefit from greater participation of institutional investors which provides the market with a more solid base than in previous periods of rising short-term interest rates, the report says.

An estimated \$14.3 billion of new bonds and medium-term syndicated Eurocredits were completed during the third quarter compared with \$13.2 billion in the like 1976 period. This brought the total for the first nine months to \$46 billion, up from \$42.5 billion a year ago, the OECD figures show.

The report says that the third-quarter level of nearly \$18 billion, annual rate, of Eurobond offerings constituted a new record, and that on again new issues were strongly concentrated in dollars and marks.

On the other hand, non-resident borrowing through foreign offerings on national bond markets—\$9 billion—during the first nine months fell short of last year's level of \$13.1 billion, because of lighter issues by Canadian entities in New York and a somewhat less favorable posture of the Swiss market.

The OECD does not see any marked change of the current trend over the coming months, with the notable exception of foreign issues in Japan, which are expected to rise substantially towards the end of the year.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

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Hitachi Earnings Fall 0.5 Per Cent; St. Gobain Net Up

TOKYO, Oct. 27 (AP-DJ).—Hitachi Ltd. announced today its parent company net profit in the Sept. 30 half-year totaled 15,038 billion yen (\$80 million at the rate of 260 yen to the dollar), down 0.5 per cent from 15,112 billion yen the prior half-year and down 1.3 per cent from 15,238 billion yen in the year-earlier period.

Sales totaled 707,201 billion yen, up 5.1 per cent from 672,597 billion yen in the prior half-year and up 13.6 per cent from 622,274 billion yen in the year-earlier period.

Exports during the half-year period accounted for 22.3 per cent of the total sales, down 3 per cent from the previous half-year period and down 6.5 per cent from the year-earlier period, the earnings report released by the company said.

St. Gobain Net Up

PARIS, Oct. 27 (AP-DJ).—Saint-Gobain/Pont-A-Mousson today posted consolidated net earnings of 434 million francs for the first half of 1977, an increase of 54 per cent over the year-earlier period. The company posted net earnings of 471 million francs for the whole of 1976.

Swedish Jobless Rate

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 27 (AP-DJ).—Unemployment in Sweden totaled 83,000 persons, or 2 per cent of the labor force in September, down from 89,000 in August but up from 70,000 a year earlier, the Bureau of Statistics announced.

Crédit Lyonnais in Zurich

ZURICH, Oct. 27 (AP-DJ).—Crédit Lyonnais, of France, has opened a branch office in Zurich. The bank already has a branch in Geneva.

Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel

Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel today reported third-quarter earnings of \$2.4 million, up from \$2.1 million a year ago.

Standard Oil (Ohio)

Standard Oil (Ohio) today reported third-quarter earnings of \$1.1 million, up from \$1.0 million a year ago.

Schlumberger

Schlumberger today reported third-quarter earnings of \$1.1 million, up from \$1.0 million a year ago.

Chrysler

Chrysler today reported third-quarter earnings of \$1.1 million, up from \$1.0 million a year ago.

General Motors

General Motors today reported third-quarter earnings of \$1.1 million, up from \$1.0 million a year ago.

Ford

Ford today reported third-quarter earnings of \$1.1 million, up from \$1.0 million a year ago.

Chrysler

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The man with exceptional goals needs an exceptional bank.

What makes Trade Development Bank exceptional? To start with, there is our policy of concentrating on things we do unusually well. For example, trade and export financing, foreign exchange and bank notes, money market transactions and precious metals.

Geographically, too, we work mainly in areas where we have something special to offer. This includes the U.S.A. (our U.S. affiliate, Republic National Bank of New York, is now one of America's 60 largest banks). It also includes a number of

countries which, frankly, many other banks lack the first-hand knowledge to tackle properly.

What's more, we keep our back-office systems running abreast of our business. You don't notice this directly, but it shows up in quicker decisions and fewer errors.

Serving our clients well has helped us grow uncommonly fast. Today, we're big enough to provide most of the sophisticated facilities of the international banking giants—but lean enough not to keep you waiting for decisions.

As part of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group (\$ 3.6 billion in assets; \$ 327.4 million in capital and loan funds employed, as of June 30, 1977), we're ready to serve you in most of the world's financial centers.

Key Group offices: Geneva, London, Paris, New York (Republic National Bank of New York). Other offices in Beirut, Bogota, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chisasso, Frankfurt, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Montevideo, Nassau, Panama City, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Tokyo.

Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, new head offices of Trade Development Bank, Geneva. Swiss subsidiary of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group. TDB is now the sixth largest commercial bank in Switzerland.



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Flash... Paris Bourse									
OCT. 27, 1977									
(In French Francs)									
COMPANY	INDUS	1977 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE OCT. 27	NON-WED. HIGH-LOW	P/E	YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR. '74-'75	SHRS. OUTST. ('000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol	327 - 337	329.58	343 - 348	6	5.5	89.14 - 85.00	53,63c	14,774
BOUYGUES	Construct.	398 - 275	405.98	377.50 - 384	13	5.2	58.73 - 25.92	30,34c	600
BSN GERVAIS DANONE	Glass./food	532 368	476	483 - 473	24	5.3	28.38 - 24.20	20,12c	2,330
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Shipping	177 129	157.80	157.80 - 159.50	12	7.4	14.96 - 16.41	13,24	1,866
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	115 81.58	105.50	108.90 - 102	4	7.0	11.18 - 18.02	24,40c	1,672
CREDIT COMM. FRANÇ.	Bank	103 81.65	89	99.90 - 98.60	7	7.5	10.36 - 15.85	14,08c	5,759
CREDIT INDUST. COMM.	Bank	105 72.58	88	89.10 - 87.50	30	7.4	6.77 - 10.84	8,74	4,528
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy ind.	98 67.50	69	62.50 - 80.10	—	11.6	28.13 - 9.62	—5.55c	3,684
EUROFRANCE	Holding	190 124	179.50	184.50 - 182.50	3	6.1	—	36.50 -	2,193
FERODO S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	410 296	407	412 - 408	5	4.7	23.02 - 29.27	73,01c	1,543
GEN. OCCIDENTALE	Holding	192.58 - 165	181.58	184.50 - 180	7a	3.8	—	26.94c -	2,806
IMETAL	Mining	66.10 68.10	65.50	67.10 - 66	3	5.3	17.97 - 2.44	21,51c	799
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverage	451.50 268	428	420 - 418.50	34	2.8	17.84 - 3.71	12,71c	3,158
NORD (Compagnie du)...	Holding	22.10 17.05	17.90	18.50 - 17.80	10	8.4	0.18 - 8.29	1.72	13,284
PECHELBRONN	Hold. (Fin.)	76.10 - 63	70.80	70.40 - 69	11	8.5	6.32 - 10.76	6.74	2,825
PECHINEY-UG-KUHLM.	Chem.-min	50 62.10	84.50	86.20 - 85.10	14	2.9	29.58 - 6.30	6,00c	25,491
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN	Holding	391 201	302	318.60 - 309	2	5.3	38.24 - 54.71	137,93c	9,444
RAFFAINEA (Cie. Fr.)	Petrol.	89.00 83.80	67.10	68.40 - 68	—	8.9	—	—	5,450
REDOUTE	Mail order	625 584	618	607 - 574	13	2.9	35.87 - 45.57	47,86c	796
RHONE-POULENC	Chemicals	82.70 - 52.80	57	58.80 - 54.90	9	10.5	14.02 - 5.83	6.34	18,941
ROBECO	Investm. Comp.	384 46	352.90	358.70 - 348.50	—	7.1	(not relevant)	—	22,572
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manufact.	1012 1275	1657	1675 - 1643	21	1.4	71.76 - 75.76	67.48	263

(Continued on next page.)

Amex Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 27

7-9	Stocks and Div	P/E	Sts.	High	Low	Close	Chg%	7-9	Stocks and Div	P/E	Sts.	High	Low	Close	Chg%	7-9	Stocks and Div	P/E	Sts.	High	Low	Close	Chg%			
35	AE Plr	106	8	12	8%	8%	88 1/4	1/4	171	9%	Bew	16	3	12	13 1/2	13 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DurTel	23b	17	27	10	10	10
7	AAE	26	4	6	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	172	9%	Bud	16	3	12	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
6	APS	20	4	6	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	173	9%	BrownCo	20	5	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
6	ASPRO	64	5	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	1/4	174	9%	BrownCo	20	5	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10	
11	AVX	32	6	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	1/4	175	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10	
2	AZL	26	4	6	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	176	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	BA	48	9	6	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	177	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	ACMEPr	9	6	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	178	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	ACMEUd	22	12	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	179	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	ACMEUd	22	12	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	180	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	ACMEUd	22	12	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	181	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	ACMEUd	22	12	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	182	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	ACMEUd	22	12	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	183	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	ACMEUd	22	12	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	184	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	ACMEUd	22	12	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	185	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	ACMEUd	22	12	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	186	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	ACMEUd	22	12	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	187	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	ACMEUd	22	12	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	188	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	ACMEUd	22	12	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	189	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	ACMEUd	22	12	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	190	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	ACMEUd	22	12	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	191	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	ACMEUd	22	12	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	192	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	ACMEUd	22	12	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	193	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	ACMEUd	22	12	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	194	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	ACMEUd	22	12	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	195	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	ACMEUd	22	12	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	196	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	ACMEUd	22	12	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	197	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	ACMEUd	22	12	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	198	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	ACMEUd	22	12	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	199	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	ACMEUd	22	12	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	200	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	ACMEUd	22	12	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	201	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	ACMEUd	22	12	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	202	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	ACMEUd	22	12	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	203	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	ACMEUd	22	12	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	204	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	ACMEUd	22	12	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	205	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	ACMEUd	22	12	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	206	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	ACMEUd	22	12	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	207	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	ACMEUd	22	12	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	208	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	ACMEUd	22	12	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	209	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	ACMEUd	22	12	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	210	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	ACMEUd	22	12	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	211	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	ACMEUd	22	12	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	212	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	ACMEUd	22	12	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	213	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	ACMEUd	22	12	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	214	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	ACMEUd	22	12	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	215	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	ACMEUd	22	12	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	216	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	ACMEUd	22	12	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	217	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	ACMEUd	22	12	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	218	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	ACMEUd	22	12	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	219	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	ACMEUd	22	12	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	220	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	ACMEUd	22	12	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	221	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	ACMEUd	22	12	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	222	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	ACMEUd	22	12	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	223	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	ACMEUd	22	12	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	224	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	ACMEUd	22	12	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	225	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	ACMEUd	22	12	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	226	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	ACMEUd	22	12	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	1/4	227	9%	Burgess	24	2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4	11 1/4	4%	DynA	66	21	30	10	10	10
1	ACMEUd	22	12	5	2 1/2	2 1/2																				

94 ASHES	158	5	16	25%	3/2	3/4	1/4	7/4	4	Chertind	6	100	7/4	6%	7/4	4%	7/4	1%	Falmkr	3	1	1
95 ASHES	406	78	14	7/4	7/4	7/4	7/4	7/4	6%	CorrM pf 75	2	7	7	7	7/4	10%	10%	Fischpr	431	5	14	
97 ASHES	40	16	15	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	14.22%	ChIRiv 1.60a	9	1	22%	22%	22%	14	14	Flagg	4	4	2	
98 ASHES	316	5	15	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	ChIRDev	15	34	13%	12%	133%	14	14	Flagg	10	10	25	
101 ASHES	316	5	15	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	ChIRDev	15	34	13%	12%	133%	14	14	Flagg	10	10	25	

Angela	12	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Andreas	12	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Andreas	12	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Andreas	12	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Andreas	12	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Andreas	12	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Andreas	12	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Andreas	12	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Andreas	12	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Andreas	12	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Andreas	12	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Andreas	12	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Andreas	12	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Andreas	12	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Andreas	12	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Andreas	12	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Andreas	12	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Andreas	12	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59																																									

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

1698	1715	-1	May	18.65	18.90	18.50	18.50	-15
---	1695	+5	Jul	18.80	19.06	18.76	18.73	-15
---	1610	-25	Aug	18.65	19.10	18.88	18.80	-10
10 "ms.	-1530	---	Sep	19.00	19.15	18.88	18.80	-07
			Oct	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.76	-07

Oct. 27

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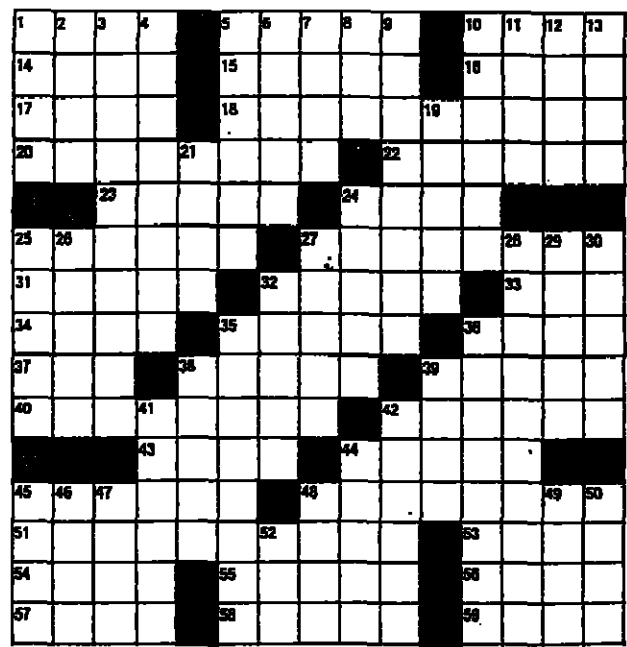
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CROSSWORD—By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 Mill rank
 - 5 Speed-checking device
 - 10 East's land
 - 14 Engage
 - 15 Run away
 - 16 Cape Cod sight
 - 17 The Old Sod
 - 18 Spokesman
 - 20 Adornant's action
 - 22 Spring event
 - 23 Mixed with
 - 24 He said: "Who steals my purse steals trash"
 - 26 Look after
 - 27 TV rods
 - 31 Aspects
 - 32 Digs ore
 - 33 Grampus
 - 34 Root vegetable
 - 35 Patronized a casino
 - 36 Continent
 - 37 Actress Myrna
 - 38 Modify
 - 39 Propagate
 - 40 Rev up
 - 42 Hippmann's "A Preface to—"
 - 43 Double preposition
 - 44 Photo colorer
- DOWN**
- 1 Sonny's ex
 - 2 Yorkshire river
 - 3 Nero Wolfe, for one
 - 4 Urban building
 - 5 Jog the memory
 - 6 Lengthwise
 - 7 Fairbanks
 - 8 Likely
 - 9 Warned over
 - 10 Kinetic scope
 - 11 Sigmund-Sieglinde number
 - 12 "Upon a Mattress"
 - 13 Lake, to Hans
 - 14 Book parts
 - 15 Nissen and Ziegler
 - 16 Wood with ear or tube
 - 17 Money along
 - 18 Ateach
 - 19 Evangelist
 - 20 Seek info secretly
 - 21 Shakespeare's blithe spirit
 - 22 Oodles
 - 23 Passover bread
 - 24 Sparkler
 - 25 Choreographer
 - 26 DeMille
 - 27 West German capital
 - 28 Step sections
 - 29 Down in the dumps
 - 30 For all players
 - 31 Mellowed
 - 32 Kind of bean
 - 33 Caesar's 57
 - 34 Business abbr.
 - 35 Single item
 - 36 Kennedy and Williams
 - 37 Birdwatchers org.

WEATHER

ALGAEVE	29	68	Clear
AMSTERDAM	11	55	Shower
ANKARA	30	55	Cloudy
ATLANTA	22	72	Clear
BAGHDAD	28	73	Clear
BELGRADE	22	54	Cloudy
BELMONT	13	58	Overcast
BIRMINGHAM	13	58	Overcast
BUDAPEST	18	54	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	18	54	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	29	68	Clear
COPENHAGEN	11	55	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	20	70	Clear
DUBLIN	13	58	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	13	58	Cloudy
FLORENCE	17	62	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	15	58	Cloudy
GENOVA	13	58	Rain
HELSINKI	10	50	Clear
ISTANBUL	28	73	Clear
LA PALMA	23	72	Clear
LISBON	20	68	Clear
LONDON	14	57	Clear
LONDON	14	57	Clear

MADRID	17	65	Clear
MILAN	23	72	Clear
MONTREAL	10	50	Rain
MOSCOW	7	43	Rain
MUNICH	14	57	Cloudy
NEW YORK	28	68	Variable
NICE	20	68	Overcast
OSLO	3	46	Clear
PARIS	14	57	Overcast
PRAGUE	9	48	Cloudy
ROME	20	68	Clear
SOVIET	17	65	Clear
STOCKHOLM	16	59	Overcast
TORONTO	10	50	Clear
TRIPOLI	20	68	Rain
TEL AVIV	23	72	Clear
WASHINGTON	14	57	Overcast
VIENNA	10	50	Cloudy
WARSAW	11	52	Overcast
ZURICH	14	57	Cloudy

Yesterday's readings U.S. Coastwise
11:00 GMT others at 12:00 GMT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

October 27, 1977

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotation supplied for the U.S. (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (m) - monthly; (q) - quarterly; (i) - irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.		Other Funds	
(d) Baerbond	SP69.70	(w) Alexander Fund	\$6.35
(d) Baerbond	SP70.73	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP71.76	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP72.79	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP73.82	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP74.85	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP75.88	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP76.91	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP77.94	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP78.97	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP79.00	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP80.03	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP81.06	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP82.09	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP83.12	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP84.15	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP85.18	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP86.21	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP87.24	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP88.27	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP89.30	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP90.33	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP91.36	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP92.39	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP93.42	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP94.45	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP95.48	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP96.51	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP97.54	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP98.57	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP99.60	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP100.63	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP101.66	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP102.69	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP103.72	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP104.75	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP105.78	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP106.81	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP107.84	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP108.87	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP109.90	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP110.93	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP111.96	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP112.99	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP113.02	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP114.05	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP115.08	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP116.11	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP117.14	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP118.17	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP119.20	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP120.23	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP121.26	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP122.29	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP123.32	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP124.35	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP125.38	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP126.41	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP127.44	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP128.47	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP129.50	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP130.53	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP131.56	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP132.59	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP133.62	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP134.65	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP135.68	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP136.71	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP137.74	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP138.77	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP139.80	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP140.83	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP141.86	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP142.89	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP143.92	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP144.95	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP145.98	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP146.01	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP147.04	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP148.07	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP149.10	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP150.13	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP151.16	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP152.19	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP153.22	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP154.25	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP155.28	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP156.31	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP157.34	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP158.37	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP159.40	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP160.43	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP161.46	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP162.49	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP163.52	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP164.55	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP165.58	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP166.61	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP167.64	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP168.67	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP169.70	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP170.73	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP171.76	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP172.79	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP173.82	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP174.85	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP175.88	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP176.91	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP177.94	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP178.97	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP179.00	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP180.03	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP181.06	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP182.09	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP183.12	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP184.15	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP185.18	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP186.21	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP187.24	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP188.27	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP189.30	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP190.33	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP191.36	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP192.39	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP193.42	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP194.45	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP195.48	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP196.51	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP197.54	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP198.57	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP199.60	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP200.63	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP201.66	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP202.69	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP203.72	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP204.75	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP205.78	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP206.81	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP207.84	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP208.87	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP209.90	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP210.93	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP211.96	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP212.99	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP213.02	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP214.05	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP215.08	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP216.11	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP217.14	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP218.17	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP219.20	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP220.23	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP221.26	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP222.29	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP223.32	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP224.35	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP225.38	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP226.41	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP227.44	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP228.47	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP229.50	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP230.53	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP231.56	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP232.59	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP233.62	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP234.65	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP235.68	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP236.71	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP237.74	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP238.77	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP239.80	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP240.83	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP241.86	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP242.89	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP243.92	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP244.95	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP245.98	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP246.01	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP247.04	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP248.07	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP249.10	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP250.13	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP251.16	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP252.19	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP253.22	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP254.25	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP255.28	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP256.31	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP257.34	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP258.37	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP259.40	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP260.43	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP261.46	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP262.49	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP263.52	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP264.55	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP265.58	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP266.61	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP267.64	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP268.67	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP269.70	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP270.73	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP271.76	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP272.79	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP273.82	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP274.85	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP275.88	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP276.91	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP277.94	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP278.97	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP279.00	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP280.03	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP281.06	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP282.09	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP283.12	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP284.15	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP285.18	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP286.21	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP287.24	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP288.27	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP289.30	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP290.33	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP291.36	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP292.39	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP293.42	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP294.45	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP295.48	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP296.51	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP297.54	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP298.57	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP299.60	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP300.63	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP301.66	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP302.69	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP303.72	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP304.75	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP305.78	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP306.81	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP307.84	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP308.87	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP309.90	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP310.93	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP311.96	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP312.99	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP313.02	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP314.05	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP315.08	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP316.11	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP317.14	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP318.17	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP319.20	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP320.23	(w) Bond Fund (A&F)	\$7.18
(d) Baerbond	SP321.26	(w) Bond Fund (A&F	

